The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897. NO. 6

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6.21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.40	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.54		8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.00	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.05	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.22	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.06	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.22	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.31	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.40	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.07	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.24	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.28	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. No.5. Mail,	NORTH. No.3 Mail,	NORTH. No.1 Mail,	NORTH. Mixed,	STATIONS.	SOUTH. No. 2. Mail,	SOUTH. No. 6. Mail,	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m			A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20		Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32		Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44		Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10		Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17		Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29		*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43		Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00		Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08		*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28		Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
P. m.	a. m.	a.m			a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13. Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58. arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	9 25	5 30

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

The Lasting Influence of a Dear Mother's Hymns.

A poor peasant on the Scotch had an unusually large brood of children, several of them were boys, and little indeed could he do for them. He labored early and late in the fields, and contrived to keep the wolf from the door but that was all. There was never a shilling to spare, and the farmer's life was hopeless, exhausting struggle against poverty and adversity.

The mother, too, worked early and late with all the cooking, washing and household drudgery of the humble home. There were many to clothe as well as to feed, and so scanty were the schooling facilities on that lonely streach of coast, that she herself taught the boys one by one to read and write. If there had been girls among the older children she would have had help in the housework. Her daughters were the youngest of the flock, and only added to her cares when she was least able to endure them.

Weary and overworked as this Scotch mother was, she was always the light and the life of the household. It was a happy home because it was brightened by her cheerfulness and contentment.

When there was a boy old enough to read a book aloud, there was an entertainment for the family while she was sewing, and she taught her children to sharpen thier wits by keen argument, and above all to think for themselves.

Then, too, this Scotch mother, while not a trained musician, had a deep, rich voice and a stirring way of singing old-fashioned hymns. On Sunday evenings the Bible would be read aloud, and then she would sing one hymn after another, while her brawny Scotch lads listened with eagerness and enjoyed the treat so keenly that they often complained because Sunday came once a week.

The brood of children left the home nest one by one, and the mother died prematurely because of overwork and anxiety. But she lived anew in the boys as they became successful men in various professions and callings; for although at the outset they were poor and had little education, they had her buoyant, and hopeful nature, and her fine qualities of mind.

One of them was a soldier and was mortally wounded in a foreign campaign. The chaplain in the hospital told him that he had only a few hours of life in reserve, and asked him if he had any religious faith.

"I have never had anything else," he replied. "I can hear my good mother now singing her Sunday night hymns on the Scotch coast!"

Another son became a prosperous barrister, with a great reputation for learning and wit. He could have had a larger income if it had not been for a striking peculiarity. He invariably threw up a case when he was convinced that there was no justice in it.

"I like to think of my dear old Scotch mother," he would say, "when I plead a case in court."

Another was an earnest preacher. One was a doctor with a metropolitan practice. Three were successful merchants and one was a high-minded publisher. All were richly endowed with their mother's courage and mental resources, and all shared her deep, religious nature.

In many a temptation and crisis they recalled her face shining in the wintry firelight of their old home, and the hymns she had sung, in which she had expressed the religious devotion that had governed her life, and the tender, unfailing love of a mother's heart.—*Youth's Companion.*

WHAT PEOPLE ARE AFRAID OF.

Thunder and Lightning Rank All Other Causes in a Given Number of Cases.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, has made a scientific study of fears and gives the following tabulated 6,456 fears described by 1,707 persons:

It would appear that thunder storms are feared by most persons; that reptiles follow, with strangers and darkness as close seconds, while fire, death, domestic animals, disease, wild animals, water, ghosts, insects, rats and mice, robbers, high winds, dream fears, cats and dogs, cyclones, solitude, drowning, birds, represent decreasing degrees of fearfulness.

Altogether a list of 298 classes of objects feared was made up. The order quoted is not quite the same in different localities. In Cambridge alone the fear of thunder and lightning does not lead. In St. Paul sixty-seven fear cyclones, and only eight the end of the world, which has sixty-two victims in Trenton, where also forty-six fear being buried alive.

The St. Paul returns show an average of 4.86 fears for each person, those from Trenton 3.66 while the Cambridge, Mass., boys report 2.28 each. Dr. Hall takes this to indicate more interest in the work in St. Paul than in Cambridge. The St. Paul fears lead all others in intensity and objective realism; their quality is more primitive and they have less variety. Here, however, we meet with fears of train robbers, having to sleep on the porch, and starvation.

So far as Dr. Hall's investigations go it is noticeable that boys acknowledge to a great many less fears than girls. Forty-four girls fear the sight of blood as against fourteen boys. Two hundred and thirty boys fear thunder and lightning as against one hundred and fifty-five girls. In regard to water, height and shyness, boys are the more fearful.

The following classes of fears show decline with advancing years: Meteors, clouds, blood, end of the world, being kidnapped, fairies, loss of orientation, shyness of strangers, while the following seem to increase: Thunder and lightning, reptiles, robbers, self-consciousness, machinery.

The number of persons who felt an impulse to throw tnemselves from high places was astonishing. Here is an example: "Girl, aged 13, at the top of a high building, was irresistibly impelled to squeeze between the bars of the railing to see if one could fall to the pavement, is sure she would have landed there if she had not been held, and describes it as an outside power forcing her against her will, as very terrible and conquering her control." A boy, aged 16, says: "The horror of hell is you are always falling."

Why Two Ears Are Necessary.

From Answers.

Sound travels by waves radiating from a central point of disturbance, just as waves radiate when a stone is dropped into still water.

So far as the hearing of each individual is concerned, these waves move in a direct line from the cause of the sound to his ear, the impact being the greatest in the ear nearest to the source.

This being the case, a person who has totally lost the sense of hearing in one ear, although he may imagine that the defect is of little consequence, cannot locate the direction of a sound to save his life, even when the centre of disturbance is quite near him.

Two Famous Log Cabins.

From the Nashville Banner.

At the Tennessee Centennial Exposition are to be exhibited the old cabin birthplaces of two famous American citizens. These cabins are genuiue, as certified by affidavits in the possession of the owner and exhibitor.

The Rev. W. G. Bigham, a Methodist minister, while travelling a circuit which embraced parts of Todd and Hardin counties, Ky., bought the log cabins and the land on which they stood. One of the cabins was built by Tom Linkhorn, and in it he lived with his wife, Nancy Hanks. In this cabin without a floor, Abe Lincoln was born in the year 1809. Every log, except a few that did not withstand the ravages of time and weather, is preserved.

The other cabin is one in which the President of the late Confederacy was born. It came from near Fairview, Todd county, Ky. Mr. Davis was born here in 1808, and when 66 year old was given a banquet by old citizens of Fairview in the very same cabin. In responding to a toast he referred to the fact that he had stood in the halls of the Montezumas, in the halls of Congress, and other historic places in America and other countries, but none of these had stirred his emotions as much as when once again standing in the old cabin in which he was born.

A Store in Which Nothing Is Ever Sold.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

In Bainbridge, Geauga county, O., not far from Cleveland, is the queerest country general store I ever ran across. Bainbridge is a small hamlet but the store is as large and as well stocked as the average suburban store. It is kept—that is precisely the word for it—by an old widower who has no relatives in that section of the country and is practically a hermit. When the civil war began he was running a flourishing general store in Bainbridge, and made money rapidly during the succeeding four years. When peace was declared prices, which had been greatly inflated, took a sudden drop. The old fellow believed that this would be followed by a boom which would send prices skyward again, and refused to sell his goods for less than he paid for them. Down went the prices—down, down, down—and finally he was forced to close his store for want of purchasers.

To-day his store stands almost exactly as it did thirty years ago. It is stocked with such goods as are usually found in country stores, but, of course, the stock is now practically worthless.

Every daythe old man opens up the place to give it an airing. He is there, too, for business, if any one chooses to buy what he has to sell, and is willing to pay what he asks.

"Why, sir," he said to me, "some of the calico I've got here cost me sixty-five cents a yard in 1867. Wouldn't I be a fool to sell it for five cents?"

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get reilef. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Money in the Mouth.

Philadelphia Evening Star.

"Did you notice that?" asked Dr. J. J. Clarke, of this city, to me as we were riding on a Sutter street car.

What he drew attention to was a Chinese passenger, who, when asked for his fare, took a nickel from the interior of his left ear and gave it to the conductor.

"A queer place for carrying money," I said. "I know of many odd places that people carry money in, but that is the oddest."

"It was with a view of drawing your attention to a dangerous practice that I asked you to look at the Chinamen," said the doctor, and then he nudged me to look in the direction of a well dressed lady who had a moment before taken her seat and was fumbling in her purse for her fare. She found the coin she was in search of and placed it between her lips while she closed her purse and then taking the coin from her mouth held it in her hand until it was called for.

"I suppose you saw that lady place the coin between her lips?" said the doctor.

"Yes; what of that? I have seen that done a hundred times."

"Did it ever occur to you that the practice is a dangerous one, and the source of more disease than many people imagine? Does that lady know where that coin was before she placed it in her mouth? May it not have been in the ear of her Chinese laundryman or cook, or may it not have been in the pocket of some individual with a contagious disease? If it was in the ear of an individual who had an affection of that organ, the microbes of the disease would cling to the coin, and when placed between the lips, if there should happen to be a cold-sore there, or, as it often happens, a rupture of the tissue, the germs of disease would find lodgment there and the person guilty of the practice would wonder how it happened that there was anything the matter with her. The microbes of contagious diseases will attach themselves to coin, and now you can see how easy it is to transmit disease, not only by a cold-sore, or a lip that is what is commonly called "cracked" by inhalation.

"The practice," added the doctor, with some vehemence, "is not only dangerous, but it is positively disgusting, and I cannot understand why so many ladies are given to it."

Tracy Brooks Tyler, five months old, of St. Augustine, Fla., whose father is a baritone singer, whose mother is a pianist and a mezzo-soprano singer, one of whose cousins is a high soprano and all of whose uncles and aunts are musicians, runs his fingers over the piano keys at every opportunity in a way to bring out certain sounds, which he seems to strive for and to like.

The Kansas Centennial wagon, which was made at Leavenworth at a cost of $600 for the Philadelphia Expedition, and took first prize, has been sold at Leavenworth to a Stillingsville, Mo., farmer for $50.

Neutrality Impossible.

Indianapolis Journal.

Hungry Higgins—Which are you fer—Greek or the Turk?

Weary Watkins—I am agin anything that rhymes with work.

"It is the Best on Earth."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

Iron made in Alabama is steadily pushing its way into the markets of the Old World.

In the seventeenth century the average duration of life was only thirteen years; in the eighteenth, twenty; in this century it is thirty-six. Look out for the twentieth.

Florida's orange groves will about double in value this year, as a result of the favorable winter. It is reported that all crops are doing well and that prosperous times are expected.

Hurrah for the Iowa cow! exclaims the Dubuque Herald. She is one of the greatest sources of wealth the state affords, and is doing her work quietly, faithfully and well. During the past year she produced wealth to the value of $42,000,000, which is more than all the silver mines in the country did.

The Florida deer is but litle more than half the size of the deer of Northeastern United States, and for this reason beside certain cranial characteristics and the larger molar and premolar teeth Mr. Bangs describes it as a distinct species, though probably others would be content with calling it a climatic variety.

The Canadian department of agriculture estimates the population of the Dominion to be 5,125,438, a gain of rather less than 360,000 since the census of 1891. In 1890 there were two states of the Union that exceeded Canada in population—New York, with 5,997,853 inhabitants, and Pennsylvania, with 5,258,014.

A number of northern Indiana counties have perfected organizations whereby it is agreed not to purchase farming implements this year. A system of exchange has been agreed upon. The leaders in the movement disclaim the establishment of a boycott on manufacturers or dealers, and state that the organizations are the outgrowth of business and financial depression.

There is one state in the Union which permits the death penalty to be inflicted by shooting. That state is Utah, the newest of all. The law, which is derived from the previous territorial legislation on the subject, allows the convict to choose whether he will be hanged or shot. The validity of the statute was questioned some years ago in the supreme court of the United States, but it was upheld.

The English show their acute knowledge of the savage character by sending, on a mission to Abyssinia, men who are over six feet in height. Judged by the native standard they will be persons of far more consequence than even the royal prince and his staff, who are in the country representing France. If England scores some important advantage from this shrewd device it will not be the first time in the history of her African ventures.

The preparations made by England to strongly fortify the Bemudas suggests to the San Francisco Chronicle that the Britisher does not intend to place entire dependence upon arbitration treaties. The precautions taken remind one of the revolutionary story about General Putnam, who told his troops to put their trust in Providence, but at the same time advised them to keep their powder dry. England talks a great deal about arbitration, but goes on planting strong forts right at our front doors.

In order to understand the extraordinary attitude of the European powers in connection with the conflict between Greece and Turkey, it must be remembered that whereas most of the enormous national debt of the Ottoman Empire is in the hands of French, English, and Austrian bondholders, well-nigh the entire state liabilities of Greece are held by German investors. Inasmuch as a war between Turkey and Greece would tend still further to embarrass the finances of these two heavily indebted countries, and thus compromise the interests of their foreign bondholders, the great powers have decided that under no circumstances would they permit any conflict to take place.

Old Friends.

There are no friends like old friends,
  And none so good and true;
We greet them when we meet them
  As roses greet the dew.
No other friends are dearer,
  Though born of kindred mold,
And, while we prize the new ones,
  We treasure more the old.

There are no friends like old friends,
  Where'er we dwell or roam,
In lands beyond the ocean
  Or near the bounds of home.
And when they smile to gladden,
  Or sometimes frown to guide,
We fondly wish those old friends
  Were always by our side.

There are no friends like old friends
  To help us with the load
That all must bear who journey
  O'er life's uneven road.
And when unconquered sorrows
  The weary hours invest,
The kindly words of old friends
  Are always found the best.

There are no friends like old friends
  To calm our frequent fears
When shadows fall and deepen
  Through life's declining years.
And when our faltering footsteps
  Approach the great divide,
We'll long to meet the old friends
  Who wait the other side.

—David Banks Sickles.

A LOST MOONSTONE.

BY ELEANOR W. F. BATES.

It was a large, bare room, whitewashed once, but now cobwebby as to the ceiling and dingy as to the walls. A dozen sewing machines stood about, each in such light as its worker could best attain. But no part of the room was dark, for there were large, high windows and an ample skylight, which let in a noble flood of light, even to dazzling on a clear day, so that Miss Hall, the forewoman of the shirt factory, petitioned Mr. Chester for a curtain.

"Oh, don't shut out that lovely sunlight!" cried a fresh young voice.

"You'll blind yourself some day, and then you'll know how good it is," replied the unrelenting forewoman.

"I'll send up Peter," said Mr. Chester. "Here's an order for six shirts. They must be just right and made by hand. The eyelet holes must be bigger than common, to accommodate the customer's studs. He left it for a measurement; here it is. Keep it today, and hand it to me when you go home. Look out for it."

The patentee and manufacturer of Chester's Superior Shirts disappeared, and Miss Hall held up the gem and looked at it. Two or three girls left their seats and came, with sewing dangling over their hands, to inspect the stud. It was a really beautiful moonstone of unusual size and luster, set in the narrowest rim of gold.

"I've heard that they are costly things," said Miss Hall. "Go back to your work, girls, and don't idle any longer."

She glanced again at the pearly tints of the moonstone, and carefully dropped it into the lower depths of her "business pocket," as she designated a small bag which hung from her waist.

At the extreme end of the room sat two young women. One was a new hand, who had propitiated Miss Hall by a sample of exquisite needlework. Her name was Floretta Simpson; the other, Dolly Burr, was older, and had been in Mr. Chester's employ ever since he had patented his handmade shirts, which, from the unvarying excellence of their manufacture, were fast making his fortune. She was now initiating Floretta into certain technicalities. They had to change their seats, for Peter, general utility man, now appeared and draped a white cloth across the sunny skylight, to the darkening of the corner where the girls had placed themselves.

"Can you get along now, think?" said Dolly.

"Yes; you're awfully good," said Floretta. "I know how to sew, but I never could put a garment together. I couldn't do a whole shirt to save my life."

"Well, you won't have to here. We each have separate parts and work on them all the year round. That girl over there does all the necks, unless there are too many; the new hands try the seams first. Last month we were rushed so it took all one girl's time just to put in gussets, and she's a quick worker, too. You're in luck to be set to tucking; I think it's such pretty work!"

"If these are all handmade garments, what are those machines doing there?" asked Floretta.

"Well, you see there is a cheaper garment which is substantially handmade, all but the seams, and when work is dull Mr. Chester gets out a lot of them and sells to retailers; but they are not the patented article and don't fetch the same price. You'll have to run a machine sometimes. I'd just as soon; it makes a change. I used to run a machine all the time, but that's hard work."

Dolly loved to talk, and, as Floretta looked interested, she went on.

"I learned ever so many things before I came here. Before I left school I used to be extra hand in bookstores and picture stores during the holidays, particularly Christmas. The hours were long, very often till ten at night, and the season was short, perhaps not more than four or five weeks. After I left school I tried to make it a regular thing, but the evening hours were too much for mother; she wouldn't have it. Then I went with a girl I knew and learned to make men's caps. But the best I could do at that wasn't more than five dollars a week. When you take out carfares and lunches and pay your mother two-and-a-half for board, there isn't much left. I left at the end of the season; lucky I did, too. They didn't open again for four months. Mr. Chester was just starting then, and, when he advertised for good sewers, I came right in and have stayed ever since."

Floretta sewed in silence a few minutes.

"I hope I shall suit," she said, wistfully. "I never worked away from home before, and you don't know how bashful I felt when I first came in, and all you girls looked at me."

Up the stairs—for this attic room was reached by no elevator—fluttered a beautifully dressed, fair-faced young woman. She rushed at Miss Hall, kissed her, nodded with a bright smile to two or three of the girls and began to chatter volubly to the forewoman.

"That's Mrs. Chester," whispered Dolly. "She used to work here before she married Mr. Chester."

Floretta fixed her eyes on the pretty creature. "Can she sew?" she asked, and indeed one would have as soon thought of a butterfly or a white mouse sewing.

"Oh, pretty well; not so well as you and I," answered Dolly, candidly.

"I can't have so much noise here," said Miss Hall, raising her voice. "You must all sew more and talk less. Miss Simpson, if you have that tucking done, I'll set you to work on these eyelet holes. I'll give you the stud to measure by. Now make the eyelet just right for the stem of the stud, neither too large nor two small. Here's the stud; for mercy's sake don't lose it!"

"Oh, let me see it," cried Mrs. Chester, rustling forward. "Oh, what a beauty! The idea of this being wasted on a man. It ought to be in a lady's ring. Wouldn't it be a lovely pendant for a necklace? It is a cross between a pearl and a moonbeam."

She stayed talking some time longer, then departed, stopping on the top stair to say, "Oh, you poor girls! I wish you could all go to walk this lovely day."

Somehow it seemed darker after she had one. The girls fell into a silence. Miss Hall called Peter to uncover the skylight. Floretta found herself short of thread and, applying to the forewoman for more, was sharply rebuked for not returning her empty spool, as the rules required. It was now one o'clock. Some of the girls went out for lunch, while others produced small baskets, and in one corner an oil stove did yoeman duty in brewing divers cups of tea.

Floretta felt lonely. She looked at Dolly, but Dolly was setting out her dinner on the cover of a pasteboard box, so Floretta put on her hat and started for the stairs.

"If you're going out, Miss Simpson," said Miss Hall, looking up from some accounts she was auditing, "you'd better hand me that stud."

"I haven't it," said Floretta.

"You haven't it! Why I gave it to you," said Miss Hall in a horrified voice, getting up in a violent hurry and beginning to search her "business pocket."

"Yes, I know you did," said Floretta, "and I measured an eyelet by it; but I haven't seen it since."

A hurried search took place, in which all the girls present joined.

Floretta stood on the top stair, not knowing whether to go or stay.

"Miss Simpson," said Miss Hall, sharply, "you'd better be hunting for that stud."

Floretta turned a deep red at the forewoman's manner, but began to do as the rest were doing, turning over rolls of cloth, shaking out garments and searching the floor inch by inch.

"I don't believe it is in this room at all," said a sewer, who breathlessly arose from a prolonged dive under a table.

"I don't know about that," resolutely answered Miss Hall. She walked over to the speaking tube.

"Peter," she called, "ask Mr. Chester to come up here."

Mr. Chester came. Miss Hall talked with him in a low voice for some minutes. Floretta was extremely uncomfortable. She felt sure they were talking about her; besides, the other girls withdrew from her, eating in haste and for the most part silently, or with only slight murmurs to one another. She began to think she didn't want any dinner after all. She took off her hat and went to making eyelet holes again. Mr. Chester approached her.

"What about this stud?" said he brusquely. "Don't you think you could find it by hunting a little longer?"

Floretta looked at him in silence. She did not know how to meet his words and manner. Her trembling mouth and tearful eyes were eloquent, however, and Mr. Chester softened a little.

"You see," said he, "you're responsible for it. You had it last. Now, if it got into your pocket—by accident, you know, or for safe-keeping—all you've got to do is to hand it out. Save lots of trouble."

"I haven't it," said Floretta; "I don't know where it is. I thought Miss Hall came and took it after I got through measuring."

Miss Hall, terrified by the loss of the moonstone, uttered an angry exclamation.

"Well, if that isn't impudence!" said she. "Serves me right for taking a girl without any reference; first time I ever did it, too! Might have known we should get in some light-fingered person!"

The gathering storm had broken; the accusation had been put into words. Floretta started to her feet; her eyes dried on the instant.

"You asked me for no references; I could have given you plenty," said she, with dignity. "Anybody at home will speak for me—the minister, or the high school teacher or the postmaster—"

"How long will it take to hear from them?" asked Miss Hall, sarcastically. "I think," she added to Mr. Chester, "the quickest way will be to send for the police and have her searched."

"Will you turn your pocket inside out?" asked Mr. Chester.

"Not unless all the other girls do and Miss Hall, too," replied Floretta, indignantly.

Miss Hall gasped with resentment; Mr. Chester looked puzzled.

"Have you made a very thorough search, Miss Hall?" he asked.

"Very," she replied with emphasis. He said no more, but with an anxious brow left the room.

The girls who had been out to dinner returned. Crumbs were brushed up, the oil stove extinguished, hands washed and work resumed. Floretta's brimming eyes prevented much progress, and Miss Hall suddenly took away her work and gave it to another sewer. Dolly Burr could no longer resist the impulse that made her slip into a seat beside Floretta and say sympathetically, "Don't feel bad about it. Of course it's round here somewhere. I'm going to look again as soon as I've finished this tuck."

"Where can it be? We've looked everywhere," replied Floretta sadly.

Downstairs Mr. Chester went to the telephone and rung up his wife, who by this time had reached home, and this is what Peter heard:

"Flossie—Flossie, is that you?—I shan't be home to dinner.—You could hear me if you didn't try to talk while I'm talking.—I shan't be home to dinner. Did you hear me then?—Because I've got to hunt up a customer's stud.—It got lost in the workroom somehow. I'm in a hurry. Goodby."

Floretta was faint for want of food, and she had received a nervous shock from the accusation uttered by Miss Hall.

"I feel sick. I ought to go home," she said to Dolly, who immediately offered to get a glass of water, to make a cup of tea, to fix a place for Floretta to lie down and numberless other things.

But Floretta rose reluctantly and moved toward Miss Hall.

"If you have no more work for me, I think I will go home," she said.

"No, you can't go home till Mr. Chester comes back," snapped Miss Hall. "Should think you'd know better than to propose such a thing."

Floretta sank into her chair again, physically unable to do anything but hold on to her throbbing head and long for the unhappy day to close.

She was glad to see Mr. Chester mounting the stairs at last. He spoke to Miss Hall in a low tone, who replied, "No, sir;" and Floretta surmised that he had asked if the stud had been found.

One by one the girls finished and folded their work. Those whose duty it was covered counters, shelves, tables and machines with large, white cloths; even Dolly began to make preparations for leaving. Conscious of innocence, Floretta felt no fear and even wondered what the next development would be.

Her wonder was quickly satisfied. Up the stairs flew the same rustle and tinkle that had been heard once before that day, and Mrs. Chester burst upon the scene, her voice preceding her.

"Here's that horrid old moonstone Peter says you're all making such a fuss about!" she cried. "I fastened it to my watch chain to see how it would look as a pendant and wore it home and forgot all about it till you"—turning to her husband—"spoke through the telephone about a lost stud!"

Of the sewing girls present some laughed, others exclaimed; Miss Hall stiffly said she had already begun to think she was mistaken about Miss Simpson; Mr. Chester gravely apologized for his wife in the fewest words possible; Mrs. Chester exclaimed and explained; Floretta alone said nothing.

She looked exceedingly white, however, and Mr. Chester called a carriage to take her to her boarding place. Dolly accompanied her and, as the carriage rolled away, exclaimed, "The idea of Mrs. Chester wearing that [illegible] home! I should think you'd be mad enough at the feather-headed little thing to shake her!"

"I am too glad the moonstone is found to be mad at anybody," said Floretta.—The Housewife.

Horseless Carriages for Doctors.

To a physician in Youngstown, O., is due the distinction of being the first medical man in the United States to make use of a motor carriage for the purpose of working his practice. Dr. Carlos Booth terms his vehicle a motor cab, has used it for several months, finds it an excellent substitute for one drawn by a horse and prefers it in most respects to that animal as a motive power. In this carriage Dr. Booth has attained a speed on the level of ten miles per hour, and climbed an incline of from ten to 15 per cent. grade at the rate of five miles per hour.

Shoes Made in Twenty Minutes.

One of the big Lynn (Mass.) shoe shops made a pair of ladies' boots for the Paris exhibition in 1889 in 24 minutes. Fifty-seven different operators and 42 machines were concerned in the work, which required 26 pieces of leather, 14 pieces of cloth, 24 buttons, 24 tacks, 20 nails, two box toes, two steel shanks, and 20 yards of thread. Since that time the division of labor upon a pair of shoes has become still greater, and there is a larger number of machines employed, with the result that a pair of ladies' boots can now be made complete in this factory inside of 20 minutes.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Helping to Fill the Ships That Are to Carry Food for the Starving People of India—An Eloquent Plea for Millions of Famine Sufferers in a Distant Land.

TEXT: "This is Ahasuerus which reigned from India even unto Ethiopia."—Esther i., 1.

Among the 773,693 words which make up the Bible only once occurs the word "India." In this part of the Scriptures, which the rabbis call "Megillah Esther," or the volume of Esther, a book sometimes complained against because the word "God" is not even once mentioned in it, although one rightly disposed can see God in it from the first chapter to the last, we have it set forth that Xerxes, or Ahasuerus, who invaded Greece with 2,000,000 men, but returned in a poor fisher's boat, had a vast dominion, among other regions, India. In my text India takes its place in Bible geography, and the interest in that land has continued to increase until, with more and more enthusiasm, all around the world Bishop Heber's hymn about "India's coral strand" is being sung. Never will I forget the thrill of anticipation that went through my body and mind and soul when after two weeks' tossing on the seas around Ceylon and India—for the winds did not, according to the old hymn, "blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle"—our ship sailed up one of the mouths of the Ganges, past James and Mary island, so named because a royal ship of that name was wrecked there, and I stepped ashore at Calcutta, amid the shrines and the temples and sculptures of that City of Palaces, the strange physiognomies of the living and cremations of the dead. I had never expected to be there, because the sea and I long ago had a serious falling out, but, the facilities of travel are so increasing that you and your children will probably visit that land of boundless fascination.

Christ during His earthly stay was never outside of Asia. When He had sixteen or eighteen years to spare from His active work, instead of spending that time in Europe I think he goes farther toward the heart of Asia—namely, India. The Bible says nothing of Christ from twelve years of age until thirty, but there are records in India and traditions in India which represent a strange, wonderful, most excellent and supernatural being as staying in India about that time. I think Christ was there much of the time between His twelfth and His thirtieth year; but, however that may be, Christ was born in Asia, suffered in Asia, died in Asia, ascended from Asia, and all that makes me turn my ear more attentively toward that continent as I hear its cry of distress.

Besides that I remember that some of the most splendid achievements for the cause of that Asiatic Christ have been made in India. How the heart of every intelligent Christian beats with admiration at the mere mention of the name of Henry Martyn! Having read the life of our American David Brainerd, who gave his life to evangelizing our American savages, Henry Martyn goes forward to give his life for the salvation of India, dying from exhaustion of service at thirty-one years of age. Lord Macaulay, writing of him says:

Here Martyn lies. In manhood' s early bloom
The Christian hero found a pagan tomb.
Religion, sorrowing o'er her favorite son,
Points to the glorious tropies which he won.
Immortal trophies! Not with slaughter red,
Nor stained with tears by friendless orphans shed,
But trophies of the cross. In that dear name,
Through every scene of danger, toil and shame,
Onward he journeyed to that happy shore,
Where danger, toil and shame are known no more.

Is there in all history, secular or religious, a most wondrous character than William Carey, the converted shoemaker of England, daring all things for God in India, translating the Bible into many dialects, building chapels and opening mission houses and laying foundations for the redemption of the country, and although Sidney Smith, who sometimes laughed at things he ought not to have satirized, had in the learned Edinburgh Review scoffed at the idea of what he called "low born, low bred mechanics" like Carey attempting to convert the Brahmins, Carey stopped not until he had started influences that eternity, no more than time, shall have power to arrest, 313,000 Bibles going forth from his printing presses at Serampore. His sublime humility showed itself in the epitaph he ordered from the old gospel hymn:

A wretched, poor and helpless worm,
On thy kind arms I fall.

Need I tell you of Alphonse Lacroix, the Swiss missionary in India, or of William Butler, the glorious American Methodist missionary in India, or of the royal family of the Scudders of the Reformed Church of America, my dear mother church, to whom I give a kiss of love in passing, or of Dr. Alexander Duff, the Scotch missionary whose visit to this country some of us will remember forever? When he stood in the old Broadway tabernacle, New York, and pleaded for India until there was no other depth of religious emotion for him to stir and no loftier height of Christain eloquence for him to scale, and closed in a whirlwind of halleluiahs, I could believe that which was said of him—that while pleading the cause of India in one of the churches of Scotland he got so overwrought that he fell in the pulpit in a swoon and was carried into the vestry to be resuscitated, and when restored to his senses and preparation was being made to carry him out to some dwelling where he could be put to bed he compelled his friends to take him back to the pulpit to complete his plea for the salvation of India, no sooner getting on his feet than he began where he left off, but with more gigantic power than before he fainted. But just as noble as any I have mentioned are the men and women who are there now for Christ's sake and the redemption of that people. Far away from their native land, famine on one side and black plague on the other side, swamps breathing on them malaria, and jungles howling on them with wild beasts or hissing with cobras, the names of those missionaries of all denominations to be written so high on the roll of martyrs that no names of the last 1800 years shall be written above them. You need to see them at their work in schools and churches and lazarettos to appreciate them. All honor upon them and their households while I smite the dying lips of their slanderers.

Most interesting are the people of India. At Calcutta I said to one of their leaders, who spoke English well:

"Have these idols which I see any power of themselves to help or destroy?"

He said: "No; they only represent God. There is but one God."

"When people die, where do they go to?"

"That depends upon what they have been doing. If they have been doing good, to heaven, and if they have been doing evil, to hell."

"But do you not believe in the transmigration of souls, and that after death we go into birds or animals of some sort?"

"Yes. The last creature a man is thinking of while dying is the one into which he will go. If he is thinking of a beast, he will go into a beast."

"I thought you said that at death the soul goes to heaven or hell?"

"He goes there by a gradual process. It may take him years and years."

"Can any one become a Hindoo? Could I become a Hindoo?"

"Yes; you could."

"How could I become a Hindoo?"

"By doing as the Hindoos do."

From that continent of interesting folk, from that continent that gave the Christ, from that continent which has been endeared by so many missionary heroics, there comes a groan of 80,000,000 people in hunger. More people are in danger of starving to death in India to-day than the entire population of the United States. In the famine in India in the year 1877, about 6,000,000 people starved to death. That is more than all the people of Washington, of New York, of Philadelphia, of Chicago, put together. But that famine was not a tenth part as awful as the one there now raging. Twenty thousand are dying there of famine every day. Whole villages and towns have died—every man, woman and child; none left to bury the dead. The vultures and the jackals are the only pallbearers. Though some help has been sent, before full relief can reach them I suppose there will be at least 10,000,000 dead. Starvation, even for one person, is an awful process. No food, the vitals gnaw upon themselves, and faintness and languor and pangs from head to foot, and horror and despair and insanity take full possession.

One handful of wheat or corn or rice per day would keep life going, but they cannot get a handful. The crops failed, and the millions are dying. Oh, it is hard to be hungry in a world where there are enough grain and fruit and meat to fill all the hungry mouths on the planet; but, alas, that the sufferer and the supply cannot be brought together. There stands India today! Look at her! Her face dusky from the hot suns of many centuries; under her turban such achings of brow as only a dying nation feels; her eyes hollow with unutterable woe; the tears rolling down her sunken cheek; her back bent with more agonies than she knows how to carry; her ovens containing nothing but ashes. Gaunt, ghastly, wasted, the dew of death upon her forehead and a pallor such as the last hour brings, she stretches forth her trembling hand toward us, and with hoarse whisper she says: "I am dying! Give me bread! That is what I want! Bread! Give it to me quick. Give it to me now—bread! bread! bread!" America has heard the cry. Many thousands of dollars have already been contributed. One ship laden with breadstuffs has sailed from San Francisco for India. Our senate and house of representatives, in a bill signed by our sympathetic president, have authorized the secretary of the navy to charter a vessel to carry food to the famine sufferers, and you may help fill that ship. We want to send at least 600,000 bushels of corn. That will save the lives of at least 1,000,000 people. Many will respond in contributions of money, and the barns and corncribs of the entire United States will pour forth their treasures of food. When that ship is laden till it can carry no more, we will ask him who holds the winds in his fist and plants his triumphant foot on stormy waves to let nothing but good happen to the ship till it anchors in Bengal or Arabian waters. They who help by contributions of money or breadstuffs toward filling that relief ship will flavor their own food for their lifetime with appetizing qualities and insure their own welfare through the promise of him who said, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."

Oh, what a relief ship that will be! It shall not turn a screw nor hoist a sail until we have had something to do with its cargo. Just seventeen years ago from these Easter times a ship on similar errand went out from New York harbor—the old war frigate Constellation. It had once carried guns of deaths, but there was famine in Ireland, and the Constellation was loaded with 500 tons of food. That ship, once covered with smoke of battle, then covered with Easter hosannas; that ship, constructed to battle England, going forth over the waters to carry relief to some of her starving subjects. Better than sword into plowshare, better than spear into pruning hook was that old war frigate, turned into a white winged angel of resurrection, to roll away the stone from the mouth of Ireland's sepulchre. On like errand five years ago the ship Leo put out with many tons of food for famine struck Russia. One Saturday afternoon on the deck of that steamer, as she lay at Brooklyn wharf, a wondrous scene took place. A committee of the King's Daughters had decorated the ship with streamers and bunting, American and Russian flags intertwining. Thousands of people on the wharves and on the decks join us in invoking God's blessing on the cargo, and the long meter Doxology in "Old Hundred" sounded grandly up amid the masts and ratlines. Having had the joy of seeing that ship thus consecrated, we had the additional joy of standing on the docks of St. Petersburg when the planks of the relief ship were thrown out and the representatives of the municipality and of royalty went aboard her, the long freight train at the same time rolling down to take the food to the starving, and on alternate cars of that train American and Russian flags floating. But now the Hunger in India is mightier than any that Ireland or Russia ever suffered. Quicker ought to be the response, and on so vast a scale that the one ship would become a whole flotilla—New York sending one, Boston another, Philadelphia another, Charleston another, New Orleans another. Then let them all meet in some harbor of India. What a peroration of mercy for the nineteenth century! I would like to stand on the wharf at Calcutta or Bombay and see such a fleet come in. With what joy it would be welcomed! The emaciated would lift their heads on shriveled hands and elbows, and with thin hands ask, "Is it coming—something to eat?"

And whole villages and towns, too weak to walk, would crawl out on hands and knees to get the first grain of corn they could reach and put it to their famished lips. May I cry out for you and for others to those sufferers: "Wait a little longer, bear up a little more, oh, dying men of India; oh, starving women; oh, emaciated babes! Relief is on the way, and more relief will soon be coming. We send it in the name of the Asiatic Christ, who said: 'I was hungry, and ye fed me. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me.'"

Christian people of America, I call your attention to the fact that we may now, as never before, by one magnificent stroke open the widest door for the evangelization of Asia. A stupendous obstacle in the way Christianizing Asia has been the difference of language, but all those people understand the gospel of bread. Another obstacle has been the law of caste, but in what better way can we teach them the brotherhood of man? Another huge difficulty in the way of Christianizing Asia has been that those people thought the religion we would have them take was no better than their Hindooism or Mohammedanism, but they will now see by this crusade for the relief of people 14,000 miles away that the Christian religion is of a higher, better and grander type than any other religion, for when did the followers of Brahma or Vishnu or Buddha or Confucius or Mohammed ever demonstrate like interest in people on opposite sides of the world? Having taken the bread of this life from our hands, they will be more apt to take from us the bread of eternal life. The missionaries of different denominations in India at forty-six stations are already distributing relief sent through the Christian Herald. Is it not plain that those missionaries, after, feeding the hunger of the body, will be at better advantage to feed the hunger of the soul? When Christ, before preaching to the 5000 in the wilderness, broke for them the miraculous loaves, He indicated that the best way to prepare the world for spiritul and eternal considerations is first to look after temporal interests. Oh, church of God in America and Europe!

This is your opportunity. We have on occasions of Christian patriotism cried, "America for God!" Now let us add the battle shout, "Asia for God!" In this movement to give food to starving India I hear the rustling of the wing of the Apocalyptic angel, ready to fly through the midst of heaven proclaiming to all the kingdoms and people and tongues the unsearchable riches of Jesus Christ.

And now I bethink myself of something I never thought of before. I had noticed that the circle is God's favorite figure, and upon that subject I addressed you some time ago, but it did not occur to me until now that the gospel seems to be moving in a circle. It started in Asia, Bethlehem, an Asiatic village; Jordan, an Asiatic river; Calvary, an Asiatic mountain. Then this gospel moved on to Europe. Witness the chapels and churches and cathedrals and Christian universities of that continent. Then it crossed to America. It has prayed and preached and sung its way across our continent. It has crossed to Asia, taking the Sandwich Islands in its way, and now in all the great cities on the coast of China people are singing "Rock of Ages" and "There Is a Fountain Filled With Blood," for you must know that not only have the Scriptures been translated into those Asiatic tongues, but also the evangelical hymns. My missionary brother, John, translated some of them into Chinese, and Mr. Gladstone gave me a copy of the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," which he had himself translated into Greek. The Christ who it seems spent sixteen or eighteen years of His life in India is there now in spirit, converting and saving the people by hundreds of thousands, and the Gospel will move right on through Asia until the story of the Saviour's birth will anew be made known in Bethlehem, and the story of a Saviour's sacrifice be told anew on and around Mount Calvary, and the story of a Saviour's ascension be told anew on the shoulder of Mount Olivet. And then do you not see the circle will be complete? The glorious circle, the circle of the earth!

May 10, was a memorable day, for then was laid the last tie that connected the two rail tracks which united the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The Central Pacific railroad was built from California eastward. The Union Pacific railroad was built westward. They were within arm's reach of meeting, only one more piece of the rail track to put down. A great audience assembled midcontinent to see the last tie laid. The locomotives of the eastern and western trains stood panting on the tracks close by. Oration explained the occasion, and prayer solemnized it, and music enchanted it. The tie was made of polished laurel wood, bound with silver bands, and three spikes were used—a gold spike, presented by California; a silver spike, presented by Nevada, and an iron spike presented by Arizona. When, all heads uncovered and all hearts thrilling with emotion, the hammer struck the last spike into its place, the cannon boomed it amid the resounding mountain echoes and the telegraphic instruments clicked to all nations that the deed was done. My friend, if the laying of the last tie that bound the east and the west of one continent together was such a resounding occasion, what will it be when the last tie of the track of gospel influence, reaching clear around the world, shall be laid amid the anthems of all nations? The spikes will be the golden and silver spikes fashioned out of the Christian generosity of the hemispheres. The last hammer stroke that completes the work will be heard by all the raptured and piled up galleries of the universe, and the mountians of earth will shout to the throne of heaven: "Halleluiah, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth! Halleluiah, for the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord Jesus Christ!"

STRANGE EFFECTS OF X RAYS.

A Blister and an Ugly-Looking Spot Where They Acted on a Man's Leg.

Stephen Smith, of Toronto, Canada, some time ago fractured his leg, and when it mended he discovered that the leg was shorter than its mate. He entered action against his doctors, and resolved to submit as evidence of unskilful treatment a photograph of the fracture. Four experiments with X rays proved unsuccessful, and at the fifth he exposed his leg to the rays for about two hours. He felt no immediate effects from the long exposure, but shortly afterward a large blister formed, and when it died awdy left a dark-brown spot, about three and a half inches square, and of a peculiar gangrenous black. Some doctors state that the skin, flesh, nerves and ligaments have been completely destroyed in the spot which the X rays pierced, while other medical experts are not yet satisfied on this point, and are following the symptoms with great care.

Singular Accident to a Ball Player.

A horrible warning has been given to baseball players and athletes who suck lemons during the exciting moments of the game. Reuben Washington was playing ball near West Chester, Penn., with a lemon in his mouth. In the excitement of trying to stop a hot liner the lemon slipped into Washington's throat and lodged in the stomach. Next day Dr. Joseph Heybill cut the baseball player open and extracted the lemon from his stomach. The youth may lose his life.

Western Fruit Crop in Danger.

Unseasonably cold weather during the last three days has created the gravest fears among the fruit growers in the Central West. Throughout Illinois and Indiana and the southern part of Wisconsin the cold has been especially severe, and the reports are anything but reassuring.

Novel Athletic Meeting.

At a big athletic meet to be held in Chicago on June 26 only railway cripples will be allowed to compete. The National Association of Railway Cripples now has a membership of 1500, and many of them, with the aid of artificial legs and arms, have become noteworthy athletes.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 9.

Lesson Text: "Paul Preaching to the Jews," Acts xiii., 26-39—Golden Text: Acts xiii., 38—Commentary.

26. "To you is the word of this salvation sent." By invitation of the rulers of the synagogue at Antioch, in Pisidia, to which place they came after leaving Perga, where Mark deserted them, Paul is preaching on the Sabbath day (verses 14, 15). His opening words are, "Men of Israel, and ye that fear God" (verse 16), and this, in substance, he repeats in this first verse of our lesson. He begins with the deliverance from Egypt and mentions the period of the wilderness, the judges and the reigns of Saul and David, then passes at once to Jesus, the Saviour of Israel, of the seed of David, who is the salvation of God prepared for all people, a light to lighten the gentiles and the glory of Israel.

27. "They knew Him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every Sabbath day." As it is written through John, "He was in the world, and the world was made by Him, and the world knew Him not; He came unto His own, and His own received Him not" (John i., 10, 11). It was the complaint of the Lord through the prophets that His people did not know Him. "Israel doth not know, My people doth not consider."

28, 29. "When they had fulfilled all that was written of Him, they took Him down from the tree and laid Him in a sepulcher." Although they knew Him not, yet they unwittingly fulfilled the Scriptures concerning Him. Both Herod and Pontius Pilate, the gentiles and the people of Israel, with all their indifference to or hatred of Christ, only fulfilled what God had determined before to be done (Acts iv., 27, 28), and yet they were all free agents. Spurgeon once said, "My God can rule free agents, leaving them absolutely free, and yet effecting all His purposes with them." I do not understand how this can be, but I believe it.

30. "But God raised Him from the dead." See also verses 33, 34 and 37, and let this fourfold emphasis given by the Spirit in this lesson to His resurrection from the dead show you the importance of this great truth and recall to your mind the fact that by His resurrection from the dead He was declared the Son of God with power (Rom. i., 4). Our Lord Jesus was dead, but is alive for evermore, and has all power (Rev. i., 18). We, believing in Him, are one with Him, as children and heirs of God and joint heirs with Himself.

31. "And He was seen many days of them which came up with Him from Galilee to Jerusalem, who are his witnesses unto the people." He was seen at least ten times during a period of forty days after His resurrection before He visibly ascended from Olivet, to which same hill He will in due time return with all His saints (Acts i., 3, 11; Zech. xiv., 4, 5). The one thing for a believer to do is to be a witness by life and testimony to the great fact that Jesus Christ is His living Lord and Saviour coming again to fill the earth with righteousness. When we are ready for this, He will fill us with His Spirit to this end (Acts i., 8).

32. "And we declare unto you glad tidings." The angel at His birth brought "good tibings of great joy for all people" (Luke ii., 10), and we are commissioned to testify the gospel of the grace of God and the gospel of the glory of the blessed God (Acts xx., 24; I Tim. i., 11, R. V.). We are allowed of God to be put in trust with this gospel, and we are to speak it, not as pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts (I Thess. ii., 4). But it is a trust committed to us for all people on earth. Are we faithful to our trust?

33. "As it is also written in the Second Psalm, Thou art My Son, this day have I begotten Thee." The Second Psalm tells us that, in spite of all the rage and vain imaginings of the ungodly nations, God will yet set His King upon His holy hill of Zion (Ps. ii., 6). And verse 7 is here explained as referring to the resurrection of Christ from the dead to that end, and not to His birth in Bethlehem, as some might suppose. It is a great inspiration to believe that notwithstanding all hindrances and delays every promise of God shall be fulfilled; not one can fail (Joshua xxiii., 14; I Kings viii., 56).

34. "I will give you the sure mercies of David." These sure mercies are set forth in II Sam. vii., 12, 13, and I Chron. xvii., 11, 12, and are more fully stated in connection with Israel's future glory in Isa. lv.

35. "Thou shalt not suffer thine Holy One to see corruption." That David in Ps. xvi., 10, spoke of Christ and not of himself is made very plain in Peter's sermon at Pentecost, and also that David saw in the promise of God, not a mortal man, but an immortal man, risen from the dead (Acts ii., 25-31), in whom His throne and kingdom would be established forever.

36. "For David, after he had in his old age served the will of God (margin) fell on sleep." Being a child of God by faith in Christ Jesus, the thing for us then to do is to let Him accomplish His will in us in serving His purpose with us while we live. Let the question search us, Am I fully in His will for His pleasure or living for my pleasure? "Even Christ pleased not Himself" (Rom. xv., 3).

37. "But He whom God raised again saw no corruption." That body, although for us it tasted death, was as free from corruption as from sin. We are comforted by believing that even though our bodies see corruption "This corruptible must put on incorruption," and if we tarry till He come, "This mortal must put on immortality" (I Cor. xv., 53). Death, which smites the body and makes it sleep and pass through corruption, is an enemy which shall be destroyed (I Cor. xv., 26), and concerning which God has said, "O death, I will be thy plagues" (Hos. xiii., 14).

38. "Through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins." We are sure that the kingdom will come and the nation of Israel be all righteous, and the earth be filled with the glory of God, but what is the present benefit of the work of Christ? The forgiveness of all sin. By sin came death and every woe. Our iniquities separate us from God. But in Christ there is full provision for the complete blotting out of all our sins. The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin. One of His last commands was that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem (Luke xxiv., 47).

39. "And by Him, all that believe are justified from all things." The law cannot justify any one, for the law is as holy as God, and all are sinners. But since God in Christ has taken the sinner's place and borne our sins in His own body, suffering the just for the unjust (Isa. liii., 5; I Pet. ii., 24; iii., 18), a full justification is granted freely to every sinner who receives Christ (Rom., iii., 24).—Lesson Helper.

Siberian Convicts No Longer Walk.

The Russian Minister of War has published an order of the Czar providing that hereafter all criminals condemned to Siberia shall be conveyed there by railway instead of being compelled to make the march by way of Tomsk and Irkutsk, which has caused many deaths and terrible suffering.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

18

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.10 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			22,505
Condensed milk, cans			206
Cream, cans			496
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...₰	—	@	8 17
Firsts	16	@	16¼
Thirds to seconds	13	@	15½
State—Thirds to firsts	13	@	16
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	16
Western Imitation Creamery	10	@	14½
Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	11½
Thirds to firsts	8	@	11
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, new, large	—	@	10¼
Small	10½	@	11
Part skims, good to poor	4	@	8
Full skims	2½	@	3
Old, common to fair	9	@	11
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	10	@	10¼
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	11
Western—Choice	10	@	10½
Southern—Choice	9	@	9¼
Duck eggs, ₰ doz	14	@	19
Goose eggs, ₰ doz	—	@	30
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 20
Medium, choice	87½	@	90
Pea, choice	87½	@	90
Red kidney, choice	—	@	65
White kidney, choice	1 05	@	1 10
Yellow eye	1 00	@	1 05
Lima, Cal., ₰ 60 lbs	1 15	@	1 20
Green peas, bags	—	@	60
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—State, Baldwin, ₰ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Ben Davis, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Northern Spy	3 00	@	3 50
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₰ lb	9½	@	10
1896, prime	8	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	11	@	11½
Good to prime	9	@	10
Old odds	2½	@	3½
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₰ lb	8	@	9
Chickens, ₰ lb	—	@	8
Roosters, ₰ lb	4	@	4½
Turkeys, ₰ lb	—	@	10
Ducks, ₰ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₰ pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₰ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₰ lb	8	@	10
Philadelphia, ₰ lb	12	@	20
Western—Poor to prime	8½	@	9
Fowls, State & Penn., ₰ lb	8½	@	9
Long Island ducks	—	@	30
Geese, Western, ₰ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₰ doz	1 25	@	2 75
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₰ 100 lb	77½	@	80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	75	@	80
Short rye	50	@	60
Oat	35	@	40
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Florida, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	5 50
Long Island	—	@	—
Sweet, ₰ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Cabbages, Florida	1 50	@	2 00
State	—	@	—
Onions, White, ₰ bbl	—	@	—
Red, ₰ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Yellow	3 50	@	4 50
Celery, Florida, ₰ doz. stalks	10	@	1 00
Carrots, ₰ bbl	50	@	75
Turnips, Canada, ₰ bbl	60	@	65
Green peas, S. C., ₰ basket	1 50	@	1 75
Egg plant, Fla	2 00	@	3 00
Kale, ₰ bbl	20	@	40
Tomatoes, ₰ carrier	1 75	@	4 00
String beans, Fla., ₰ crate	1 75	@	2 25
Squash, Marrow, ₰ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Hubbard	—	@	—
Lettuce, Eastern, ₰ doz	40	@	50
Beets, Fla., ₰ bush. crate	75	@	1 00
Spinach, ₰ bbl	60	@	1 00
Asparagus, ₰ doz. bunches	2 50	@	5 00
Cucumbers, Fla, ₰ crate	1 25	@	2 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	4 60	@	4 80
Spring Patents	4 30	@	4 55
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	85½
May	—	@	80⅜
Corn—No. 2	—	@	30
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	26½
Ungraded White	24	@	30
Rye—State	40½	@	41½
Barley—Feeding	26	@	26½
Lard—City steam	3.90c	@	3.95c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	5½	@	7½
Country dressed	4	@	6
Sheep, ₰ 100 lb	3 50	@	5 25
Lambs, ₰ 100 lb	3 00	@	5 62½
Hogs—Live, ₰ 100 lb	4 25	@	4 60
Country dressed	4¼	@	6¾

DOG CASE IN SUPREME COURT.

Failed to Secure Damages for the Killing of His Newfoundland.

The United States Supreme Court decided a case which originated at New Orleans involving a claim for damages for the killing of a dog.

The suit was instituted by George W. Sentell, Jr., vs. the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company. The dog—a Newfoundland valued at $200—was killed by a car owned by the railroad company. The case turned upon the validity of an act of the Louisiana Legislature, recognizing dogs as personal property only when placed upon the assessment rolls. This dog was not assessed. Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the court, sustaining the constitutionality of the law and refusing damages.

Justice Brown laid down the law in regard to dogs in general as follows: "The very fact that they are without protection of the criminal laws shows that property in dogs is of an imperfect or qualified nature, and that they stand, as it were, between animals ferae naturae in which until subdued there is no property, and domestic animals in which the right of property is complete. They are not considered upon the same plane with horses, cattle, sheep and other domesticated animals, but rather in the category of cats, monkeys, parrots, singing birds and similar animals kept for pleasure, curiosity or caprice."

Extension of Electric Service.

The electric service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Belt Line, which has heretofore extended from the powerhouse, corner of Howard and Hamburg streets, to the Mount Royal Station, Baltimore, has been completed to Waverly, a distance of two miles. Hereafter freight trains will be drawn to that point by the powerful electric locomotives. The object of the extension is to do away with the smoke nuisance in the Annex, and also to enable rapid transit over the heavy grades which lie between North avenue and the York road.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CALVIN.

Amos L. Smith is confined to his room.

Mrs. L. P. Bowman is improving slowly.

A. G. Wright has purchased a new horse.

Miss Nora Roland is visiting at Grafton this week.

Blair Hoover, of Grafton, visited his uncle over Sunday.

Owing to the recent rains, the creek is overflowing its banks.

E. Guy Rex, of Bellwood, Pa., was here on Monday in the interest of the Cassville summer normal school.

Miss Dessie Roland went to Rockhill on Monday to attend the select school at that place.

Miss Rosa Shaffer went to Robertsdale on Saturday to teach an eight-weeks' term of school.

Seven teams from Hawn's Bridge were in the valley for lumber for new M. E. church at that place on Monday.

Preaching in the M. E. church next Sunday at 10.30 A. M. by Rev. R. H. Stine; Sunday school at 9 A. M., and Epworth League at 8 P. M., Mrs. D. Gosnell, leader.

James Gosnell, Chas. Steel and Arthur Smith took a trip to West Virginia in search of employment. They returned last week and report plenty of work but there are five and six men waiting for every job.

B. F. Glasgow, esq., whose illness has been noted in the ITEM, died at 10.54 o'clock Monday night, aged 70 years and 6 days. Funeral services on Thursday at 10 o'clock, conducted by Rev. R. H. Stine. Interment in Baptist cemetery.

Mrs. Alice Crotsley, wife of Wesley Crotsley and oldest daughter of Cornelius Saylor, died at her home at Shy Beaver May 1st, aged about 50 years. Interment in the Baptist cemetery in this valley on Monday, Rev. Reiter, of the Church of God, officiating.

THREE SPRINGS.

M. Chilcote made a business trip to the county capital on last Monday.

Ephraim S. Walker, of Clay township, made a business trip to this place last Monday.

Our borough school closed on last Monday owing to a case of diphtheria in town. The attendance the last few days was small.

Dallas Bernhardt and wife, of Dublin Mills, Pa., are confined to their rooms with diphtheria. Also H. H. Ashman, of this place, is confined to his room, under the care of a trained nurse, with the same disease. They were all better at last report.

On last Saturday evening there was a great deal of excitement on account of some of the inmates of the Ashman mansion being allowed too much liberty and it was feared through their carelessness the diphtheria might be spread throughout the town. The town authorities yielding to the demand at once made arrangemenes to have the house quarantined, and accordingly quarantined the same on last Sunday morning.

The following notice, directed to Dr. J. C. Stever, was found at the Mineral spring: "You are hereby commanded to have the spring repaired and water running on or before the first day of June." Signed, "White Caps, nee Dirty Seven." The freezing weather last winter froze and broke the main pipe in the spring and the "Dirty Seven" thought the doctor was delaying too much time in repairing it.

CASSVILLE.

Miss Mary Hamilton, who is teaching in Orbisonia, spent Sabbath with her parents in this place.

The dry earth gladly receives the replenishing showers that have been falling for the past few days.

Recent visitors were Dr. Spangler, W. A. Crotsley, Rev. Nelson Crotsley, Miss Bertha Coder and Miss Mary Wright.

The district convention of the W. F. M. S. will be held in Lewistown, May 25 and 26. Every auxiliary is entitled to one delegate.

Rev. Stine preached a sermon for the W. C. T. U. on Sunday in which he presented the evils of intemperance in forcible yet touching language. He urged all to help in the overthrow of the saloon,

The Mission Band held a meeting on Sabbath evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Stine, Rev. Metler and J. F. Adams. Exercises by the Willing Workers added much to the interest of the program, and three new members were received.

Obituary.

The lightning's bolt, to restore lost equilibrium between this earth and heaven, seems equally necessary in the physical and in the social worlds. It may shiver the gnarled oak, bent, decayed, ugly with the scars of its many battles with the storm, and we list not of it. But when the lovliest flower in all the forest lies scorched, blasted, dead, we stand in uncovered reverence, even while we wonder that less cruel means may not suffice. But this we know, that earth and sky are better for the shock.

Blanche Keith, the snbject of this sketch, only child of Eli Keith, died of pneumonia at her home April 15, 1897.

Never very rugged, she was unable to with-stand the terrible force of this dread disease, and died within a week from the appearance of the premonitory symptoms.

Blanche came of Quaker stock on her mother's side, having descended from a family of Welsh Quakers that came to Broad Top mountain when civilization was in its infancy. Her great-grandmother's name was White, a daughter of a member of the famous band that dumped the tea into the waters of Boston harbor.

On her father's side she was a descendent of the Plummers, some of whom were massacred by the Indians near where the town of Marklesburg now stands. The Keiths are too well known to need description here. Their enterprise and business acumen have made them prominent in Huntingdon county affairs for many years. Thus Blanche inherited the best blood of four great strains of pioneers, and was a worthy exponent of all that was best in each. Her goodness was a proverb, her sweetness a theme.

None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise.

It now seems long ago, such tricks does fancy play with our stunned memories, yet the month was scarcely past its prime, already then had birth ere yet the malady which robbed the world of this bright ornament, just blooming into glorious womanhood, developed its envenomed fang. We may not question why the nice adjustment of God's footstool here below, with His eternal throne within the heavens, required this great sacrifice. We may not question the omniscient wisdom that took away this bright young life just when it promised so much here, but if her death would make the world a little better, Blanche herself would not have shrunk from the ordeal.

And now with most becoming reverence and deepest humility, with thorough understanding of the import of the words, I never knew a being more fit to grace the courts of Heaven. Blanche is dead! A. J. H.

The Officer and His Pistol.

Assistant United States District Attorney Griffith, of Pittsburg, in discussing the reckless use of revolvers by policemen in the arrest of fleeing prisoners, lays down the law very emphatically as follows:

"The officer who shoots after a prisoner who is endeavoring to escape arrogates to himself the right to inflict capital punishment and assumes a grave risk. It is a common impression among officers that their position gives them the right to shoot a man who is trying to escape and perhaps inflict death for an offence that at best would only mean a few years' imprisonment for the man. This idea is wholly without foundation, and the law will not protect any officer after he has killed or crippled a man unless he can show that he shot the party in self-defence. It is only in defence of his life that an officer has a right to use his revolver, and were I an officer I would not shoot under any other circumstances, and any man who does so takes a grave risk."

Epworth League Convention.

Following is the programme for an Epworth League convention to be held at Trough Creek church, Cassville charge, May 15, 1897:

SATURDAY MORNING,

9.45. Devotional Services—Rev. R. H. Stine.
10.00. Address of Welcome—W. S. Sharer.
Response—Miss Mae Swope, Pine Grove; H. G. Swope, Calvin; Mitchell Hamilton, Cassville.
Music.
10.30. A Successful Devotional Meetitg—Miss Ettie Pheasant, Mrs. S. V. Heaton. General Discussion.
Music.
11.00. What can the social department of the Leagne do for the church?—W. A. Crotsley, B. F. Mierley, Miss Mary McClain. General discussion.
Appointment of committees and adjournment.
2.00. Devotional Services—E. B. Hissong.
2.15. Possibilities of the Literary Department—Mrs. S. V. Heaton, Mrs. Mary Wright, E. French. General discussion.
Music.
3.00. How can the Mercy and Help department be made most effective?—Mrs. Zetta McClain, J. C. Shaffer, Miss Lou Noble. General discussion.
Electitn of officers. Adjournment.
7.30. Song service. Devotional Services—B. F. Mierley.
8.00. Our attitude toward all intoxicants—Rev. H. S. Piper, General discussion.
What the church has a right to expect from the Epworth League—Miss Blanche Stine.
Some things we need.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism

[From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.]

James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time she was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Three Million Dollar Fire.

Sunday night about 12 o'clock fire broke out in the large wholesale grocery house of T. C. Jenkins, Pittsburg, and before it could be subdued destroyed the entire block between 5th and 6th streets and Penn avenue and Liberty street. The loss is about $3,000,000, and insurance $1,500,000. Jos. Horne & Co. and T. C. Jenkins are the heaviest losers. The fire lasted about 19 hours and was the hottest and fiercest Pittsburg has experienced for many years.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the ophrans' court, during the past week:

Albert S. Oburn, Altoona, and Olive Oaks, McAlevy's Fort.

Joseph Reed and Charlotte Hicks, Huntingdon.

Lorenzo Diemoz and Louis Devos, Robertsdale.

George A. McFarland and Nannie C. Ross, Petersburg.

—Considerable comment has been occasioned in recent years, says the Altoona *Tribune*, by the fact that twelve Pullman coaches are standing boxed up on a siding near Newry. The cars are guarded night and day by watchmen, but they are never used. The explanation of the matter is that the cars are of obsolete types of the palace car, which the Pullman company refuses to take to the Pullman shops. The cars represent a property valuation of $100,000, eight to ten thousand dollars being a fair valuation of the average Pullman.

DIED.

HIRST—At Marklesburg, April 24, 1897, Ola, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hirst, aged 14 years.

MACLAY—In Spruce Creek, April 19, 1897, Mrs. Mary Maclay, aged 93 years.

JONES—In Alexandria, April 22, 1897, Mrs. Mary Jones, aged 50 years.

GRAZIER—In Warriorsmark valley, April 27, 1897, Daniel Grazier, aged 77 years.

FOR SALE.—Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes. These tubers are extra early and give a large yield. There is no better food potato. I offer them at a much lower price than the same variety can be purchased from horticulturists. Call on or address, K. W. MIERLEY, Page, Pa.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B, O'Connor & Sons.

Sale Register.

Saturday, May 15, 1897, J, G. Templeton, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, deceased, late of the borough of Mapleton, wiil offer at public sale the real estate of said deceased, consisting of a lot of ground situate in the borough of Mapleton, fronting 75 feet on Main street and extending along Campbell street 240 feet, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13a.

Do You Wear

SHIRTS?

Then You are the Man We Want

And to get an idea of the value of the goods we we are offering in this line just take a peep at the fancy bosoms in our windows at 50c, any size you want from 14 to 17. Percales with two detached collars and one pair of cuffs, at 75c. and $1 madaras, percales, flannel, etc., to be worn with white collars and cuffs and some with cuffs to match shirt.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR LINE OF NECKWEAR?

It is positively the finest assortment ever brought to Huntingdon, all of the newest and latest effects in 25c and 50c goods in band bows, shield bows, string ties, tecks, puffs, Imperials and Windsor ties, ranging in price from 10c. per doz. up.

HUGO MAYER'S

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. REED & SONS,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Lawn Wrappers

in beautiful styles, well made, good clothes, popular prices, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and up. Calico ones, too. An immense variety, at any price that suits you.

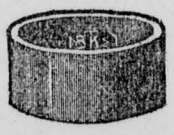
Shirt Waists

too, in sblendid styles. The most beautiful waist we have ever shown at 50c. Good cloth, well finished and with detachable collar. Better ones at 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, and up to $2 each. Haye you seen our silk waists at $2.75? All colors, plain and figured. These are fine value. We want to call attention to a splendid collection of

Ladies' Suits

at $5, $7.50, and $10, in serges and novelties. Silk lined at $10. Make it a point to see these. Every day sees new things in the store. We can't mention half the bargains. You will find it to your advantage to come often to the store, and remember it's one of the finest stores in the state, with a splendid reputation for cheapness and fair dealing. If you have never been to see us, come now. If you can't come, do the next best thing—tell us what you want on a postal.

Wm. Reed & Sons.



GOLD ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS

Set Rings, Plain Flat, Half-round, Engraved, AND CHASED BAND RINGS.

For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, Children and Babies. A beutiful line of

SOLID SILVER TABLE WARE

in beautiful patterns, including many fine pieces in satin lined boxes. They are admirable for wedding presents and birthday gifts.

L. W. ZERBY, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
516 PENN ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired at low prices.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 5, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Clean up!

—Court week.

—Grassy lawns.

—Farewell to the oyster.

—It pays to advertise in the ITEM.

—The next holiday will be Memorial Day.

—J. G. Gillam is become poetical. See his new advertisement.

—A pension has been issued to Harrison Stenger of Alexandria.

—Mrs. Rev. G. W. Stroup, of Bedford county, is visiting her parents in this place.

—Mrs. Harry Robley, of Altoona, is visiting her father and friends in Mapleton.

—W. M. Graffius, of Huntingdon, has been reappointed fish warden for this county.

—The borough council will commence its tour of inspection next Friday evening. Clean up.

—Ira V. Rex and wife, of Greensburg, arrived in town Sunday evening to visit parents and friends.

—Mrs. W. H. Hudson, of Shirley township, visited a number of her many friends in Mapleton last Saturday.

—B. F. Glasgow, esq., of Calvin, died Monday and will be buried to-morrow at ten o'clock. Obituary next week.

—J. Luther Hetrick and T. H. Anderson are the gentlemen from this neighborhood who are doing duty as jurymen this week.

—A. W. Swope and wife departed this morning for a visit to Philadelphia. The ITEM wishes them a pleasant sojourn in the Quaker city.

—The heavy rains of Saturday and Saturday night filled the banks of the Juniata to overflowing but the high waters did no damage so far as we have learned.

—E. Guy Rex, who recently completed a term of school at Bellwood, returned home last week and will next week commence a summer school at Cassville.

—Say, do you know of any rubbish about your primises that is offensive to your neighbors and detrimental to the health of your family? If so, clean it up at once.

—John K. Robley and wife, of Altoona, spent Saturday and Sunday among friends in Mapleton. They have many warm friends here who are always glad to see them.

—George T. Hawks, of Lewistown, who is soliciting orders among the old soldiers of this vicinlty for the "Easel Monument" and "Key to the Grand Army" was among our callers last Friday.

—Commander J. C. Garrett desires a full attendance of the members of Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., at the regular meeting, Friday evening next, as business of importance will be transacted.

—Mrs. Julia B. Dell has fitted up the building on Main street recently occupied by Dr. J. G. Spangler's office, and will use it as an ice cream parlor. It is an excellent location and Mrs. Dell has the reputation of always satisfying her patrons.

—The Saltillo Telephone company is having the wire stretched from Colfax to Mapleton and by the latter part of this week it is expected that there will be direct communication between this place and McConnellsburg, Fulton county.

—George W. Yocum has removed his family from Philadelphia to Mill Creek. George is a Mapleton boy of good business qualifications and he has large interests in this county which demand his attention. His return to the county is hailed with much gratification by his many friends.

—C. H. Clark, of Saxton, has opened a store in Marshall Yocum's building on Main street and will carry a stock of dry goods, gents furnishings, clothing, tinware and novelties. W. T. Cramer, of Tod township, is in charge of the new establishment and an ITEM representative found him a courteous gentleman. He informs us that it is their intention to locate permanently here and in time to add such stock as is usually kept in a first-class country store. We wish the new venture success.

—Judge Love, of Bellefonte, has issued orders to constables that it was part of their duty to use every means possible to put out forest fires, even to calling out any number of men required to help in the work, constables and men being entitled to twelve and one-half cents per hour for such work.

—The man who liveth in the country planteth out his garden in the early days of the springtime, and by much work and the sweat of his brow he coaxeth the onion and the pumpkin to bloom as the lilies of the valley, and lo, in an hour when we wot not of it, a neighbor's cow breaketh through and devoureth it all.

—In an old well near Milesburg, three miles west of Bellefonte, a good quantity of crude oil has been found. An expert is confident oil can be found in great quantities. A company is being organized to secure the leases of 25,000 acres of land, and it is expected that operations on the first well will begin shortly.

—The large number of strangers who will be in Mapleton next week in attendance at the U. B. church convention ought to be an incentive to every citizen to clean up all debris and filth from about his premises in order that the visitors may receive none but favorable impressions during their sojourn here. Clean up.

—John R. Honstine, of Stone Creek, employed as a track hand on the P. R. R., was severely injured near Mount Union last Saturday morning by being struck by the engine of a westbound freight train. He recieved several cuts and bruises about the head, one of which was about six inches in length. No bones were broken and he will likely recover.

—Extensive preparations are being made for the United Brethren church convention to be held in this place Wednesday and Thursday of next week. About twenty-six ministers have signified their intention of being present and nearly one hundred delegates have been elected from the different churches in the district. It will be a large convention.

—A farmer of Clare county, Mich., has found that he can increase the egg-laying abillities of his hens by feeding to them old newspapers torn to bits and soaked in sour milk until the whole becomes a pulp. The hens, it is said, like the new food and the inventor expeects to see almost any day one of the freak papers come out with the picture of a hen that sets type.

—The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in the United States will hold its 38th bi-annual convention in the First English church at Mansfield, Ohio, beginning June 9, and will continue in session for about one week. This Synod, which is the oldest in the United States, having been organized in 1820, has a membership of 1,163 clergymen, 1,547 congregations, and 190,319 communicant members.

—We will present absolutely free a new 1897 bicycle (either ladies' or gents' wheel) in exchange for a favor we wish attended to in Mapleton Depot, also another for attending to same in adjoining townships. No agency or selling business. We prefer those acquainted with many young people now studying music. For full particulars write, The Columbia Musical Association, 216-218 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

—Tuesday evening of last week, Nathaniel, Daniel and William Gates, brothers, boarded a H. & B. T. R. R. freight train intending to go to Huntingdon. At Riddlesburg the cabin was thrown from the track by a falling brake beam, the occupants at the time being the three Gates brothers and Charles Putt, flagman. All were thrown or jumped from the car and were more or less injured, Nathaniel Gates receiving injuries from which he died a few hours afterward. The deceased was aged about 23 years and is survived by a wife and one child.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company Thursday awarded the contract for constructing a three mile extension to the Williamsburg branch to W. G. Stahl & sons. The new extension will run from Williamsburg three miles up the country to the quarry land recently purchased by the Youngstown Iron company. The quarries will be located on the Hicks and Sparr farms. Work on the extension will be begun immediately and will be pushed forward to completion. The extension will also open up some valuable farming lands and make their products readily marketable.

—The Port Royal *Times* is in early with a snake story and it's a corker. It says: On Friday of last week Wesley Heller, of Thompsontown, while at work on the Tuscarora mountain opposite Van Dyke station, P. R. R., making roilroad ties he encountered a monster black snake. When first discovered the reptile was about to spring upon him, but by a well-directed blow on its neck with a cross cut saw Mr. Heller succeeded in breaking the serpent's neck and the stroke proved fatal. He hung the snake up by the neck to a sapling with a rope and measured its length which was 18 feet and one inch.

—James S. Woods, Esq., has purchased the insurance agency of ex-Sheriff Thomas M. Oaks, and will hereafter represent in Huntingdon the companies for which Mr. Oaks transacted business for many years. This deal will not interfere in the least with Mr. Woods' law practice. He will be found hereafter, as in the past, at the old stand, Penn street, between Third and Fourh. Mr. Oaks has secured a good position as general traveling agent for a leading fire insurance company, and although he will be away from home considerably, he will continue to reside in Huntingdon. "Mitch" is a good man for the place and we wish him success. —*Globe.*

—The following item which emanates from an Altoona correspondent was sent to the daily papers last Thursday and indicates that the superstitions of the dark ages have not been eliminated from all minds: Railroaders on the Beech Creek line, between Williamsport and Lock Haven, have been frightened by a ghostly figure that flags the midnight express at a lonely gorge in the Alleghenies. The trainmen say that when the express is far down the road a red lantern, swung by an unseen hand, can be seen swinging across the tracks; but before the train reaches the point, lantern and flagman disappear. Watchmen have been placed there, but the ghostly watchman swings his lantern just above or below the place where the guard is stationed. The railroaders regard the appearance of the ghostly lantern as a token of a fatal wreck to the crew that sees it.

Foster's Weather Forecasts for May.

My last bulletin gave forcasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 28th to may 2, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about May 2, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 4th, great central valleys 5th to 7th and the eastern states 8th. Warm waves will cross the west of Rockies country May 3, great central valleys 5th, eastern states 7th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies about May 6, great central valleys 8th, eastern states 10th. Temperature of the week ending May 1, will average about normal in the northern and below normal in the southern states. For the same period rainfall will be above normal in the southern and below in the northern states. My next bulletin will contain a great forecast of May weather, very important in relation to crops. In my general forecasts of April weather the southern states were to receive more rainfall than the northern. How wonderfully well this forecast has beeu fulfilled and how important to the crops this distribution of rain has been.

Committed Suicide.

David A. Long, a prosperous farmer of Bloomfield township, Bedford county, committed suicide Monday forenoon by hanging himself from a rafter in the sheep stable. The discovery was made ten minutes after the deed was committed, but the suicide was then quite dead.

Long had been a sufferer from mental troubles for several months. Several months ago he endorsed some paper for a neighbor, who subsequently defaulted payment, and the deceased was obliged to satisfy the claim. The amount of money involved closely approximated $1,000. Mr. Long was perfectly able to meet the obligation, but the matter preyed on his mind and finally unbalanced his reason.

The deceased was aged 47 years and is survived by a wife and five children.

Barns Burned.

The barn on the farm of William Glunt in Cromwell township was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. There was an insurance of $300.

The barn on the Peter K. Harnish farm near Huntingdon burned down on Wednesday morning. The farm was occupied by J. Archey.

A Midnight Tragedy.

Lewistown *Democrat and Sentinel:* Howard Ritter was seriously wounded last night by a gun shot fired by James Briner. From the best information obtainable the facts of the case are that Ritter in company with Mahlon Mowery and James Brown had visited the home of Briner, near Elder & Eckhert's mill, early in the evening. The house enjoys an unsavory reputation and they had a basket of beer with them which they drank while there; leaving the house when it was all, the party came up town to procure more of the beverage and about midnight returned with another lot. By this time the inmates of the house had gone up stairs and when the three men tried to go in found the door closed. All were feeling somewhat jolly and were determined to secure admission, raising considerable disturbance in their efforts to gain entrance Briner, shortly after their arrival, raised the upstairs window and fired a shot gun at them, the load all taking effect on Ritter, who was a short distance from the door.

The wounds are somewhat serious, he having eleven shot through and in his chest and the left shoulder and three through his left arm. He was taken to his home on Third street and Dr. Hunter summoned who rendered the necessary surgical attention. This morning he is resting fairly easy, but is having some trouble with one or two of the wounds and his prospects are not very good for getting well.

The Body of Tony Banco Found.

The Tyrone correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* in yesterday's issue says: The death of Tony Banco, who was knocked off No. 7 bridge by Mail express February 24 last, as so reported, and whose remains were taken out of the river at Petersburg on Sunday, divested of all clothing except shoes and an undershirt, is surrounded with some mystery. When accidentlly killed, as reported, he had on him a full clothing outfit and a belt about his body containing $150 or $200, and $10 in his pockets. The mystery is, how did he become nude and the fastened belt dissappear in his nine weeks' soak without being previously discovered? The theory entertained by those who were intimate with him is that the body was found and stripped of the clothing, belt and valuables and the remains left or thrown into the stream and the recent flood brought them to the surface in the condition in which they were found. Or was he foully dealt with in the beginning? These are theories without any actual corroboration of facts, but lead largely to the suspicion that he was murdered and stripped of his clothing to obtain his belt, and the body disposed of by way of the blue Juniata. If an accident the remains were discovered and disposed of in the same manner. Time may tell.

Juniata-Huntingdon County Line Settled.

The Lack correspondent of the Juniata *Tribune* says: The long disputed line between Juniata and Huntingdon counties has been settled. For several weeks all was uncertainty, people rose from their beds in the morning not knowing what county they would be in in the evening. But it was settled with very little variation and in order that it remain firmly established huge stones have been set up at different places along the line so that in the years to come when generations yet unborn shall say: "what mean ye by these stones," it will be said that they mark the last resting place of the county line. Already these stones have been a success in the way of scaring horses; several runaways have been reported and in one instance a buggy was demolished. This is not a case where each county was trying to get more land, but the reverse.

A Town in Flames.

The little villiage of New Millport located along the Beech Creek road, fourteen miles from Clearfield, was almost destroyed by fire, which broke out early last Thursday morning in the store of Peter Erhard. This building, which contains the postoffice, was soon enveloped in flames which spread to D. W. Cathcort's hotel. A. J. Smith's dwelling house, store room and barn, the Methodist Episcopal church and a house belonging to Mrs. Markle, all of which were reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at $15,000, with little insurance. Origin of the fire is unknown.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Playin' Possum.

"Playin' possum" comes from the fact that the possum will feign sleep or death when pushed into sudden danger of being captured. But pains and aches never play that kind of a game. They never try to fool anybody, and go to work to wake up people, leaving no chance to feign sleep. On the other hand, there is a remedy known as St. Jacobs Oil that will lull a pain or an ache so that it won't wake up again in the cure that follows its use. Pains and aches are great or less in intensity just in degree as we treat them. Prompt treatment with the best remedy—St. Jacobs Oil—prevents their increase and by curing prevents their return. Everything is gained by taking pains and aches in time for a prompt and permanent cure, and there is nothing better than the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

It is estimated that there are 600,000 bicycles in the State of New Jersey.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00 at all druggists.

The number of abstainers in Great Britain is estimated at 7,000,000.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

Impure Air Blood

Eating rich and hearty food, sweets and fats in winter, close confinement and breathing vitiated air in office, store, shop, house, factory or school-room, necessarily makes the **Take** blood impure, and eruptions, boils, pimples, humors are the result. Dizziness, indigestion and many other troubles are also caused by impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

Radway's Pills

Always Reliable Purely Vegetable

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION and all Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO. Elm Street, New York.

DON'T BE A CHUMP!

But ask the cost of the Scale you want, freight paid, and you will be surprised at the low price with which we will tempt you.

Address,

JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—18.

PURCHASE DIRECT from the MILLS and FACTORIES.
Manufacturer to wearer. Illustrated catalogue free. Underwear department. Address
CONSUMERS' SUPPLIES CO., Troy, N. Y.

GET RICH quickly; send for "300 Inventions Wanted." EDGAR TATE & Co., 245 B'way, N. Y.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

Some Vaccination Statistics.

Lord Lister on rising to move the second resolution at a meeting in honor of Edward Jenner, said that he would, in the first place, correct a mistake into which he had inadvertently fallen in his address to the British Association last year. He had said in error that owing to the compulsory revaccination of recruits smallpox was unknown in the huge German Army. A great parade had been made of correcting this statement. If he had said that fatal smallpox was unknown in the German Army it would have been the literal truth. In the period from 1874–'75 to 1886–'87 the only death from smallpox among German soldiers was that of a man who was shown not to have been properly vaccinated. In 1886–'87 there were seven cases of smallpox, in 1885–'86 four cases, and as these occurred among a force of 344,000 men, and as the figures of other years were similar, it might be said that though he had fallen into error it was not a serious error.

He then proceeded to analyze some of the statistics quoted against other observations he had made in his address to the British Association, and showed that after 1834, when revaccination of recruits was rendered compulsory, there had been a remarkable and rapid decline in the number of deaths from smallpox in the German Army, that even during the Franco-Prussian War, when the reservists, in some of whom the protection afforded by vaccination might well be supposed in some cases to have worn itself out, were called out, though there was an increase in the mortality from smallpox, it was slight, almost insignificant, as compared with the ravages the disease committed in the French Army, in which revaccination was not compulsory.—British Medical Journal.

Mysteries of Waterloo.

The historical student is considerably bothered by the details of the battle of Waterloo. Starting with the one thing certain, that Napoleon was defeated, it is not yet satisfactorily determined whether it was the English or the Prussians that won the fight. It is also not known with certainty whether Wellington surprised his enemy or overcame him by superior strategy; whether he and Blucher met at La Belle Alliance or some miles away; whether Grouchy disobeyed orders, or carried them out too literally. It is even not settled that Wellington said, "Up, guards, and at them," or that Cambronne cried "The old guard dies, but never surrenders," or where the famous ball of the Duchess of Richmond was actually held.

Height Limit to Buildings.

In Vienna, Austria, the height of a house must not exceed eighty-two feet; the floor of the last story must not be more than sixty-five feet six inches above the level of the street. When the ground slopes this measure must be taken from the highest point. The house must not have more than five stories, including the cellar and attics.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-quarter the price of coffee. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

To insure the eradication of eruptive complaints wash daily with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

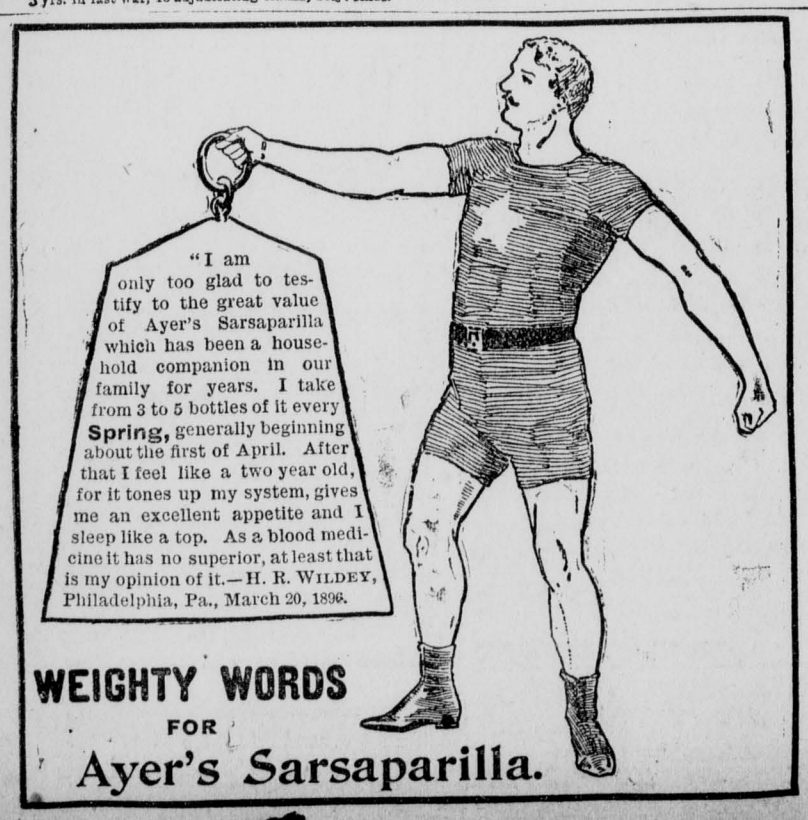
Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

The average number of wrecks in the Baltic Sea is seven a week, which is more than in any other place in the world.


"I am only too glad to testify to the great value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla which has been a household companion in our family for years. I take from 3 to 5 bottles of it every Spring, generally beginning about the first of April. After that I feel like a two year old, for it tones up my system, gives me an excellent appetite and I sleep like a top. As a blood medicine it has no superior, at least that is my opinion of it.—H. R. WILDEY, Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1896.

WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

SICK NEARLY THIRTY YEARS.

BRILLIANT SERVICE IN THE WAR FOLLOWED BY PROLONGED SUFFERING.

High Private Briggs Brings His Wartime Valor Into a Life and Death Combat—He Speaks of His Struggles Since the War.

From the Tribune, Hornellsville, N. Y.

There is no man in Oneida County, New York, who stands higher in the community than Mr. William H. Briggs, a wealthy farmer, and resident of Bridgewater, and a prominent member of the G. A. R. His statement will not be news to his friends, as they all know whereof he writes, but it is commended to the consideration of the public. Mr. Briggs writes as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to be able to give honor where honor is due, and to that end I make this certificate, hoping it may be the means of others being benefited as I have been.

"I am a farmer residing near Bridgewater, Oneida County, New York; my name is William H. Briggs, and I am 56 years old. I am an old soldier, and member of the G. A. R., having served as high private in Co. A, 1st New York Artillery, during the whole four years of the Rebellion. Though not a pensioner, and never an applicant for pension, I contracted through malarial climate disease of liver and stomach, from which I suffered continuously, in various forms. In 1863 I had the jaundice, and it continued for years, to a greater or lesser degree. I never was free from dyspepsia, and palpitation of the heart, and suffered from nervous debility to such an extent that I could neither rest by night nor work by day. Night after night I walked the floor tormented by vague fears, which I knew were purely imaginary, and yet I could not shake them off. I came home in June, 1865, and from then until 1894 I was constantly attended by physicians, having employed three at different times during that period. These good doctors gave me occasionally temporary relief, but the good effects of their treatment quickly disappeared, and left me more despondent and wretched than ever.

"I did not believe in giving up, and was about to send to Utica for another physician, when Mr. H. Seifert, the blacksmith who attends to my horses, recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as he assured me they had done wonderful things for him. I had read of these pills before, and felt somewhat inclined to try them, before Seifert spoke of them, but his recommendation settled the matter, and I became Dr. Williams' patient. I took Pink Pills steadily until I have consumed four boxes, growing better and better every day, my liver working freely, my kidneys acting normally. My heart no longer troubled me, and I could digest my food. All the water brash, heart burn, buzzing in the head, as if there were a great empty space in my cranium, disappeared, and life began to be worth living, which it had not been since my army service. I was cured in less than one year from the time I began to take Pink Pills in 1894, and have been in fair health ever since. Of course, I have to be careful, as I easily catch cold, and it is apt to settle in my right side, but a dose or two of the Pink Pills soon set me to rights again, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are pensioners. If I were needy I should certainly ask for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My old comrades can testify that I have helped many a one of them to get a pension.

"The above statement is true in every particular, I certify on honor.

"(Signed) WM. H. BRIGGS."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

How Fast Wild Geese Fly.

During the three days ending March 22 numerous flocks of geese were seen migrating northward, or, rather, northeastward, since they were following the general trend of the coast line, which, in New England, is nearly northeastward north of Cape Cod. On the morning of March 22, while A. E. Sweetland and I were measuring clouds at the ends of a base line 1178.4 metres in length, extending from the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory to the base of Blue Hill, we succeeded in measuring, with our cloud theodolites, the height and the velocity of flight of one of these flocks of geese. So rapid is the velocity of flight that the flock was visible to observers only about two minutes, but during that time two sets of measurements were taken with the theodolites on the leader of the flock.

The first measurements, at 8.49 a. m., were accurately taken at the observatory station, but were only approximate at the other station. The second measurements, at 8.50 a. m., were accurate and simultaneous at both stations. Using the second set of observations at both stations for the height and the two sets of observations at the observatory station for the velocity, the calculations gave the height as 905 feet above the Neponset River Valley, of 960 feet above sea level, and the velocity of flight as 44.3 miles an hour. The direction of flight was from southwest to northeast.

On a previous occasion, as described in Science of January 1, we found a flock of ducks flying from the northeast at a height of 958 feet, with a velocity of 47.8 miles an hour.—H. Helm Clayton, in Science.

Neutrality Impossible.

Hungry Higgins—"Which are you fer—the Greek or the Turk?"

Weary Watkins—"I am agin anything that rhymes with work."—Indianapolis Journal.

It is estimated that the turkey trade of the United States exceeds $12,000,000.

GREEKS FIERCELY RESIST

Temporarily Successful Efforts to Stop the Turkish Advance.

MOSLEM ROUT AT VELESTINO.

War to Be Fought Out to a Final Defeat—Powers Cannot Interfere as Long as Greece Fights and Turkey Demands Fresh Acquisitions of Territory—Fall of the Greek Cabinet—Athens Stirred.

ATHENS, Greece (By Cable).—A great battle has been fought at Velestino between a Turkish force of 8000 men and General Smolenski's brigade of Greeks. The dispatch states that the Turks were repulsed with enormous losses.

OSMAN PACHA.
(Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army.)

The Greek right repelled vigorously the charges of the Turkish cavalry, but their left, though reinforced, was driven back. The battle of Velestino raged fiercely from sunrise until 10 o'clock. The Greeks have been reinforced, the reinforcements arriving at the critical stage of the fight. General Smolenski telegraphs that the Turks will be unable to capture Pharsala.

The King of Greece called for the resignation of Premier Delyannis; a new Greek Ministry was formed, with Demetrius Ralli, leader of the Opposition, as Prime Minister.

The new Foreign Minister of Greece said in an interview that if it appears that there is no hope of Greek success in the field, the intervention of Europe will be invoked.

Athens is still disturbed and the popular feeling against the royal family is strong. The Crown Princess, returning from an

CROWN PRINCE CONSTANTINE.
(Grecian Commander who was deposed.)

errand of charity at a hospital, was hissed by the populace and forced to take refuge in the hospital. The royal arms have been stripped from the royal carriages to prevent molestation.

Russia and Austria have formally commended the Balkan States for remaining calm. Turkey's terms of peace are reported to be the restoration of Crete, possession of Thessaly and an indemnity to cover her expense in this war.

It is rashly assumed in many parts of Europe that the war is virtually finished. It is altogether premature to indulge in such hopes until the result of the political crisis in Athens is fully assured.

Europe is growing uneasy over the continued preparations for war in Turkey. It is surmised that she fears intervention in the Greek war, as well as an outbreak of the Balkan States.

CONSTANTIN VIRTUALLY DEPOSED.

He Will Remain With the Army, so It is Reported, as a Figurehead.

PARIS, France (By Cable).—The Athens correspondent of the Temps telegraphs saying that the Greek public demands a continuance of the war, in view of the fact that the army is intact and the naval superiority of Greece incontestable.

This correspondent adds that the spirit of the Greek Army at Pharsalos is excellent. The change in the general staff has made an excellent impression. Prince Constantin will remain with the troops in Thessaly, the dispatch continues, but he will do so merely as a matter of form, and will not have further influence in the councils of war. The correspondent does not believe King George will go to the front.

Bank Cashier Misappropriates Funds.

Cashier Harry W. Cassin stole $45,000 from the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company of Atlanta. His friends have made good the amount and he will not be prosecuted.

Turkey Raising a Loan.

The Ottoman Bank having declined to accept the terms of the Porte, Berlin bankers are arranging to grant to the Turkish Government a private loan of $5,000,000 or $10,000,000.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Dawes Indian Commission has reached an agreement with the Choctaws and Chickasaws at Anoka, Indian Territory, abolishing tribal government and allotting lands in severalty.

W. J. Calhoun, of Danville, Ill., was chosen by President McKinley as special Commissioner to Cuba to investigate the cases of American prisoners there.

Admiral Miller will probably be sent to Europe to attend the Queen's jubilee on the cruiser Brooklyn before he assumes command of the Pacific station.

A new passenger traffic association was formed by the principal railroads of the South at a meeting in Washington.

The Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee have employed an expert to examine the tariff bill. They do not expect the examination to delay reporting it to the Senate more than two weeks.

Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaii's Special Commissioner in Washington, has submitted to the Senate reasons why the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty ought not to be abrogated by the tariff bill. Claus Spreckels thinks the abrogation of the treaty would be a benefit to the United States.

Domestic.

"Sid" Moore, an outlaw, was shot dead by a posse in New Mexico. "Ed" Newcomb was caught in Oklahoma after a fierce fight from behind a tree.

An old sawmill in Creston, Wirt County, W. Va., blew up, and George Conley and Perry Deevers were killed instantly and Zack Hickman, Thomas Hickman, Will Bolton, John Williams and John McCauley were mortally injured. Alderman, the owner of the mill, was also badly hurt.

The big plant of the Maryland Steel Company, near Baltimore, decided to start up, after three years of idleness, affording work for 2000 men.

It is now estimated that the loss of life by the flood in Oklahoma will not exceed twenty.

The New Hampshire Banking Company at Nashua has suspended. Solomon Spalding, father of Charles W. Spalding, of the broken Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, is President of the institution. For four years the bank has been gradually losing depositors, and for more than a year it has refused to permit withdrawals to a larger amount than $25 a month.

Four lives were lost in Brooklyn, N. Y., in a tenement house fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin. In a frantic effort to save her two baby boys a mother threw them from a fourth story window and the fall killed them almost instantly. The mother perished in the flames. The dead are: Mrs. Carrie Newell, aged thirty-eight; Louis Newell, aged three; John Newell, aged five; Mrs. Celia Barnett, aged fifty-five. Before the fire could be extinguished $30,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The total indebtedness of the three Howland mill corporations at New Bedford, Mass., will reach about $2,250,000.

A new parapet, designed to resist the fire of modern high power guns, was tested at Sandy Hook, N. J., by General Miles and the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

A tornado passed just west of Solomon, Kan. Considerable damage was done to telegraph lines, but no dwelling houses were struck. A heavy wind accompanied by a cold rain prevailed all day, damaging orchards to some extent. A cloudburst washed away 150 feet of the track of the Santa Fe Railroad four miles west of Hortonville, Kan. About three inches of rain fell in a couple of hours.

The announcement of the assignment of N. Burruss, Son & Co., of Norfolk, Va., one of the most widely-known banking firms in the South, was announced. The liabilities amount to between $340,000 and $350,000, and the assets are stated by the firm to be $400,000 available, with nominal assets much more.

Former State Treasurer of Nebraska J. S. Bartley was arrested at Lincoln on a charge of embezzling $201,000. Bartley, it is alleged, sold a warrant to reimburse the sinking fund to the Chemical National Bank, of New York, through an Omaha bank, and pocketed the money.

At Jackson, Mo., an accident occurred which resulted in the drowning of four persons. Joe Johnson was going to town in a covered wagon, accompanied by Mrs. Bugg, her son, five years old, and her baby, and Miss Minnie Fraser. Johnson attempted to ford the creek.

A trolley car ran away in Portland, Oregon, and plunged through a bridge into a slough twenty-five feet below. Three of the passengers were drowned.

Fire at Newport News, Va., destroyed property valued at $2,000,000, including two piers belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, three vessels, and a tug. Eight persons were burned, one of whom may die of his injuries.

A snowstorm visited the upper portion of New York State, threatening great damage to fruits.

The people of the Elkhorn Mountain locality, in Kentucky, have fought as desperately for the last four days to save their lives and property as the people in the delta flood district have. Forest fires have been devastating the hill country for a week, and finally reached the settlements on the mountains. Flails were used to fight the flames, and help had been asked for from the Virginia farmers down on Clinch River. Three farmhouses and four barns were destroyed before last night's rain came.

Colonel Jesse Peyton, known as the "Father of Centennials," died at Haddonfield, N. J. He originated the Centennial Exposition of 1876 and other celebrations.

John Waggoner, aged eighty-five years, and living near Freetown, Ind., was supposed to have died of old age. His physician announced him dead, and relatives of the family were telegraphed, and arrived for the funeral. That afternoon the body showed signs of life; slight breathing was noticeable, and in a few hours he had sufficiently recovered to talk to the family.

The National bank at Winthrop, Mass., closed its doors the other day, giving as a reason that the stockholders are growing old. The bank was in good condition.

A despatch from Kansas City says that ex-Supervisor Hiram A. Champion, of Clifton Park, N. Y., has shot himself at Kansas City. It is said that at woman disappeared with his money before he killed himself. Champion disappeared from Clifton Park about two months ago with about $10,000 borrowed money.

There was a big slump in wheat at New York and Chicago, caused by the news of Turkey's victory in Greece. The price of the cereal dropped more than three cents in half an hour.

Foreign.

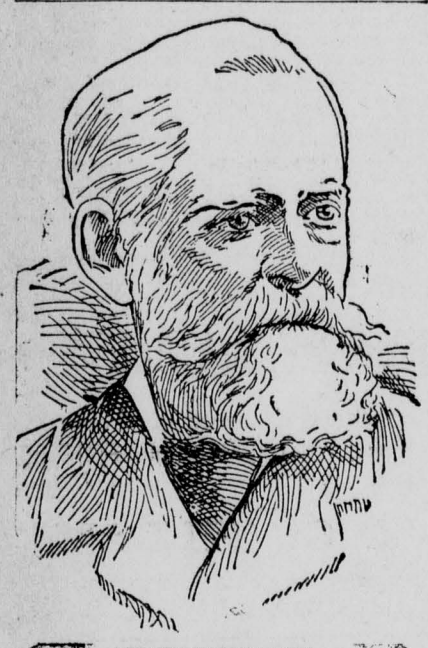
The log of the Mayflower was presented to ex-Ambassador Bayard in London, to be taken to Boston.

Yellow fever has appeared on the Chilean steamer Palena and she has been quarantined.

ANTONIO MAXIMO MORA.

The Celebrated Claimant Passes Away at a Ripe Old Age.

Antonio Maximo Mora, whose property in Cuba was confiscated twenty-five years ago, and whose claim was finally settled in 1895 by the payment by Spain of nearly $1,000,000, died a few days ago at the Hotel Grenoble, New York City, aged seventy-nine years.



ANTONIO MAXIMO MORA.

Mr. Mora was a native of Cuba, but became a naturalized American citizen in May, 1869, after the outbreak of the ten years' rebellion in Cuba. Mora, who was a wealthy planter, was arrested for being in sympathy with the insurgents, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot. The court also directed that his property be confiscated. Mora and his brother escaped to this city, where Mora laid his claim before Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State. He estimated the loss to himself and brother at $3,000,000. Diplomatic correspondence began, and in 1886 Spain acknowledged the claim to be a valid debt, although deducting one-half of the original amount demanded by Mora, who, being in need of money, agreed to the reduction. The latter remained unpaid for near nearly ten years. More than $100,000 was expended by the United States Government in collecting the claim.

SIX HANGED ON ONE TREE.

A Wholesale Lynching of Colored Men in a Texas Town.

For the murder near Sunnyside, Texas, of Henry Daniels and his two stepdaughters, the assaulting of the girls and the burning of their home a mob, composed of colored people swung to the same branch of a large oak tree Fayette Rhone, twenty-one years old; Will Gates, thirty-five years old; Lewis Thomas, twenty years old; Aaron Thomas, thirteen years old; Jim Thomas, fourteen years old; Benny Thomas, fifteen years old, all colored boys. The last four are brothers and it is probable that Will Williams, who was also implicated, met his death at the hands of the same mob, though his body has not yet been found.

Henry Daniels an old colored man, lived near Sunnyside in a little hut with his stepdaughter, Marie, and a seven-year-old child. The house was broken into, Marie Daniels, aged eighteen, and the seven-year-old child assaulted, and old Daniels clubbed to death trying to protect those in his charge. Then Daniels and his stepdaughter were thrown into the house and the child was thrown into the well. The house was set on fire and the fiends left, thinking that they had covered their inhuman deed from the sight of the world.

Bloodhounds tracked the Thomas boys to their home and they were arrested. They confessed, implicating the others, who were quickly secured. Shortly after 10 o'clock p. m. a mob surprised the officers, took the men to the lone oak tree in the road and, without ceremony, strung them up.

ORVILLE H. PLATT MARRIES AGAIN.

Senator From Connecticut Weds Mrs. Hoyt, of Upper Montclair, N. J.

Orville H. Platt, United States Senator from Connecticut, and Mrs. Jennie P. Hoyt, of Upper Montclair, N. J., were married at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Upper Montclair.

They knew each other first in the little school at Washington, Conn., in which town both were born. They grew up together. The boy became a law student and the girl a society woman.

The bride formerly lived at Stamford. She is a daughter of Truman Smith, once a Senator from Connecticut. She is of middle age and a handsome woman. Only the representatives of the two families were present. The bridal couple were unattended. The bride wore a traveling gown of henrietta cloth.

Senator Platt lives at Meriden, Conn. He is now serving his fourth term. He entered politics early in life, and from the Legislature of his native State he went to Congress. He was elected United States Senator in 1879. He is in his seventieth year.

Great Britain and the Boers.

The British Budget was made public in the House of Commons; it provoked a hot exchange of words between Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of the Colonies, and Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader, over the Government's war preparations. Sir William denounced the Government's South African policy, and Joseph Chamberlain declared Harcourt's language "pernicious, dangerous and unpatriotic."

Many Deaths in an Earthquake.

News has just been received of an awful series of earthquakes throughout the chain of Leeward Islands that caused the loss of hundreds of lives, it is reported. All the islands in the group have been affected. The loss of life has been very large. Many buildings collapsed during the most serious shock, which lasted for forty seconds. The damage to property is very large.

Japan Excited Over Hawaii.

The belief prevails at Honolulu, Hawaii, that annexation of the islands to the United States is close at hand. There is much excitement in Japan over the presence of the American cruiser Philadelphia at Honolulu. The exclusion of Japanese emigrants from Hawaii has caused serious complications. Japanese newspapers are full of war talk. They profess to believe that the United States has a scheme to annex Hawaii.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Griffin has been reappointed captain of the Brooklyn team.

Clements has served the Phillies for fourteen consecutive years.

This is Glasscock's twenty-third consecutive season as a professional ball player.

Five of the first ten base runners in the League last year were Cincinnati players.

Meekin, of New York, says the first requisite of a successful pitcher is accuracy.

More than 18,000 spectators witnessed the first ball game of the season in Philadelphia.

Davis, of New York, says that short field is not, barring the responsibility, a very hard position to play.

The youngsters who will make the big League this year are comparatively few and hardly will average two to a team.

Cleveland's Indian player, Sockalexis, is going to be quite a drawing card for the Cleveland team, especially on the first trip to the different League cities.

The release by Baltimore of the veteran pitchers, Esper, Hemming and McMahon, shows that Manager Hanlon has more confidence in young than in old stock so far as pitchers are concerned.

The Australian baseball team made its first appearance at San Francisco and suffered defeat at the hands of the Olympics; score, 20 to 9. The Australians batted and ran bases well, but were slow in the field. They also showed lack of knowledge of the fine points of the game. The Olympic team was composed of amateurs and they had no trouble in fooling the foreigners.

Now that Rusie has signed with the New Yorks and won the first game he pitched, it will not be violating the confidence of anybody to say that the magnates' action was in part due to a movement started among the players throughout the National League to financially support Rusie in his legal proceedings against the validity of the "reserve rule." Now the suit started by Rusie in the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., will be discontinued.

CYCLING NOTES.

It is claimed that there are over 10,000 tandem riders in New York City.

Governor Griggs signed the Gledhill bill which forces railroads in New Jersey to carry bicycles as baggage.

A trial of folding safety bicycles, bicyclettes pliantes, is now being conducted by the Belgian military authorities.

The bicycle vote is getting to be some pumpkins lately and the average politician is apt to be careful how he goes up against it.

A prominent Dunkirk (N. Y.) physician not only prescribes the use of the bicycle for lady patients, but also teaches them to ride.

Last year it is estimated that there were over 15,000 wheels in use Indianapolis, Ind. This year the total is expected to reach the 20,000 mark.

A list of stolen bicycles recently published by an insurance company making a specialty of that kind of business showed 330 different makes.

Over 1000 applications for membership to the League of American Wheelmen were received during a recent week, thus making the total membership over 72,000.

The number of cycle paths now completed and the number now in course of construction seem wonderful, considering the fact that three years ago the cycle path was an unknown thing.

Rattan saddles are among the latest things among cycling accessories. They are easy and comfortable and specially adapted to riders who experience discomfort with the ordinary hard saddles.

An English physician advances the theory that low-gear wheels are more dangerous than high-gear machines, because the slow movement of the leg on one is less trying to the heart than the quick action on the other.

Tillie Anderson, the Chicago racer, broke the half-mile woman's record, flying start. She rode the distance in 52 3-5 seconds. Her former record was 53 2-5. She was paced by a tandem. The course was straightaway.

It is a singular fact but true that the majority of cyclists depend principally upon the right foot to push the machine along. In proof of that if the balls on a crank axle are examined, those on one side will be found more worn than on the other. That is accounted for by the fact that the greatest strain is on the right side.

THE LABOR WORLD.

London has 60,000 costermongers.

Paris has a school for cab drivers.

New York City has 1300 horseshoers.

Germany has 374 women blacksmiths.

Missoula, Montana, has a labor temple.

K. of L. is credited with 41,000 members.

Brooklyn clothing cutters average $20 a week.

Brooklyn carpenters get $3.25 for eight hours.

Cumminsville, Ohio, has a labor exchange.

Dublin, Ireland, has a co-operative cork factory.

A National Union of Railroad Agents has been organized.

St. Louis (Mo.) carpenters now get thirty-five cents an hour.

Denver (Col.) printers pay 1½ per cent. of their earnings to the union.

Pittsburg constables have struck against serving subpœnas for fifteen cents.

Woonsocket (R. I.) weavers returned to work when guaranteed $1.50 a day.

A big St. Paul (Minn.) clothing store has been forced to employ union clerks.

Minneapolis (Minn.) stonemasons want the nine-hour day adopted for city work.

The champion shearer of Australia, for the past season, has broken the record by shearing 33,825 sheep, his earnings being $1690.

Two union cooks at Minneapolis, Minn., were fined $100 each for working with non-unionists. This union has established an employment bureau.

There is a prospect that some of the idle prisoners in the Maryland House of Correction will be employed in improving the roads of Anne Arundel County.

At the recent New South Wales Political Labor League convention in Sydney a proposal for the establishment of State woolen and clothing mills was unanimously carried.

Michigan horseshoers recently held a State convention. They have twenty-eight local branches, with 900 members. A bill before the Legislature makes a horseshoer's claim for debt a lien on the animal shod.

The waiters' societies of New York are agitating for a home for the disabled and aged of their craft. One of the promoters of the scheme says in support of it: "At forty-eight years of age the legs of waiters are worn out, and the waiters are then discharged by their employers because they cannot wait upon the guests fast enough."

JUBILEE IN TENNESSEE.

Formal Opening of the Centennial Exposition at Nashville.

M'KINLEY STARTS THE MACHINERY

A Parade, and Patriotic Ceremonies—Speeches Made by Governor Taylor and Others—All the South Takes an Interest in the Exposition Which is the Most Ambitious Effort of the Kind Attempted

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (Special).—As the city clock struck noon on Saturday an electric current, started in Washington, D. C., by the pressure of President McKinley's fingers upon the button, started in motion the machinery of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. With that act, though far distant in the National Capitol, he formally opened the exposition. Forty thousand visitors were present on the grounds at the time, and there was a large representation of guests from all parts of the United States.

MRS. VAN LEER KIRKMAN.
(President Women's Department, Tennessee Centennial.)

This exposition, as all the country knows, is in celebration of the admission of Tennessee to the Union, one hundred years ago. The inaugural ceremonies last year were attended by a military pageant, but there was no similar display at the opening of the exposition. The ceremonies were exceedingly simple.

The procession formed on the public square and marched through the streets to the Exposition grounds. The public buildings and hundreds of business houses and private residences along the line of march and every other portion of the city were handsomely adorned with the National colors and other decorations, and presented a very beautiful appearance.

The procession was headed by a detachment of mounted police, followed by local divisions of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias; officers of the Tennessee Essenic Order; the Legion Band of the First Tennessee Battalion; Company A, of the First Tennessee Regiment, of Knoxville; Company A, of the Ohio National Guard, of Norman, Ohio; the Sponsor of the Ancient Essenic Order, and Maids of Honor, arrayed in costumes of white, in a four-in-hand coach; Senators and Knights of the Local Senates and Supreme Officers, and visiting Knights. Governor Taylor and his staff, in open carriages, went to the grounds later.

Former Vice-President Stevenson, Governor Taylor, of Tennessee; Governor Stevens, of Missouri; General Garfia, of Mexico, and the members of the Legislature, with their familes, occupied conspicuous places during the formal ceremony of opening. The members of both Houses of the Legislature and their wives were conveyed in special trains to the terminal station at the west side of the Exposition Park.

The place of rendezvous was the Administration Building, whence the officials, the legislators and distinguished guests, escorted by a vast concourse of citizens, proceeded to the Auditorium, which in a few moments was filled, while a perfect multitude was unable to obtain admission. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Coadjutor Bishop of Tennessee.

After the singing of "America," Major J. W. Thomas, President of the Exposition Company, made an address, reviewing the work done, and introduced Governor Taylor. At the conclusion of his speech, which had been preceded by the rendering of "The Star Spangled Banner," the band struck up "Dixie," and there was tremendous enthusiasm.

Major Thomas then telegraphed to President McKinley that the machinery was ready to be set in motion, and almost instantly the great mechanism started.

After the booming of cannon announced that the machinery had been started, Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman turned on the water at the Moretti fountain. A reception at the Woman's Building followed.

The grounds are perfect and complete, beautiful beyond description. There are splendid walks with beautiful blue grass and beds of flowers with fountains on land and in lake. The lakes are alive with swan, wild geese, duck and pelican, and there are also gondolas from Venice.

The features of the afternoon and evening were concerts by Bellstedt's and Ballenberger's bands and an elaborate display of fireworks.

Tennessee is the first State to celebrate its centennial in this manner. A tract of two hundred acres of well wooded land on the outskirts of the city, two miles west of the State Capitol, is the site of the exposition. On its picturesque knolls and surrounding its pretty artificial lake, a miniature World's Fair has arisen, and patriotic Tennesseans already know it as the "Fair White City of the South."

For two years the work has been in progress, and the expenditure of $2,000,000 has wrought wonders in the park. Like their Chicago prototypes, the buildings, most of which are of steel, have all the outward marks of white marble palaces, and are all on a consistent and artistic architectural plan. The exposition is the most important of its kind ever attempted in the South.

The exposition represents an outlay of $1,000,000, besides an enormous amount of work contributed by exhibitors. Eighteen parts, consisting of the departments of Art, Agriculture, Commerce, Children, Education, Electricity, Forestry, History, Hygiene, Machinery, Minerals, Promotion and Publicity, Military, Negro, Public Comfort and Woman's make up the great fair.

SILENT SUFFERERS.

Women do not Like to Tell a Doctor the Details of Their Private Ills.

The reason why so many women suffer in silence from the multiple disorders connected with their sexual system is that they cannot bear to broach the subject to a man, even if he is a physician.

No one can blame a modest, sensitive woman for this reticence. It is unnecessary in these times, however, for a woman makes to all afflicted women a most generous offer. Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., bids every woman who suffers to write to her and confide every symptom that annoys her, and she will give her advice without charge, and that advice is based upon the greatest experience ever possessed by man or woman in this country, and extends over a period of twenty-three years, and thousands upon thousands of cases. Why suffer in silence any longer, my sister, when you can get help for the asking? Don't fear to tell her everything.

The case of Mrs. Colony, whose letter to Mrs. Pinkham we publish, is an illustration of the good to be received from Mrs. Pinkham's advice; here is a woman who was sick for years and could get no relief—at last in despair she wrote to Mrs. Pinkham—received in return a prompt, sympathetic and interested reply. Note the result and go and do likewise.

"I was troubled with such an aching in my back and hips, and I felt so tired all the time, and had for four years. For the last year it was all I could do to drag around. I would have such a ringing in my head by spells that it seemed as though I would grow crazy. I ached from my shoulders to my feet and was very nervous. I was also troubled with a white discharge. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., received a prompt reply and followed her advice, and now I have no backache and begin to feel as one ought; in fact, I never felt better in ten years than I do now. I thank God that I went doctoring with Mrs. Pinkham when I did, for if I had not I know I would have been in my grave."
—MRS. NELLIE E. COLONY, Nahma, Mich.

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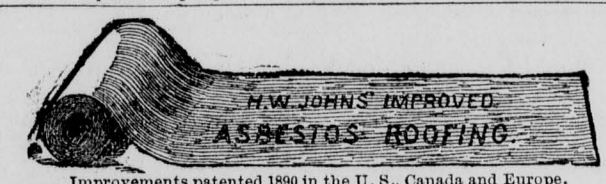

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The Canal of Joseph.

How many of the engineering works of the nineteenth century will there be in existence in the year 6000? Very few, we fear, and still less those that will continue in that far-off age to serve a useful purpose. Yet there is, at least, one great undertaking conceived and executed by an engineer which during the space of four thousand years has never ceased its office, on which the life of a fertile province absolutely depends to-day. We refer to the Bahr Joussuf—the canal of Joseph—built, according to tradition, by the son of Jacob, and which constitutes not the least of the many blessings he conferred on Egypt during the years of his prosperous rule. This canal took its rise from the Nile at Asiut, and ran almost parallel with it for nearly two hundred and fifty miles, creeping along under the western cliffs of the Nile valley, with many a bend and winding, until at length it gained an eminence, as compared with the river bed, which enabled it to turn westward through a narrow pass and enter a district which was otherwise shut off from the fertilizing floods on which all vegetation in Egypt depends. The northern end stood seventeen feet above low Nile, while at the southern end it was at equal elevation with the river. Though this cut ran a perennial stream, which watered a province named the Fayoum, endowing it with fertility and supporting a large population. In the time of the annual flood a great part of the canal was under water, and then the river's current would rush in a more direct course into the pass, carrying with it the rich silt which takes the place of manure and keeps the soil in a constant state of productiveness. All this, with the exception of the tradition that Joseph built it, can be verified to-day, and it is not mere supposition or rumor. Until eight years ago it was firmly believed that the design has always been limited to an irrigation scheme, larger, no doubt, than that now in operation, as shown by the traces of abandoned canals, and by the slow aggregation of waste water which had accumulated in the Birket el Querum, but still essentially the same in charaater. Many accounts have been written by Greek and Roman historians, such as Herodotus, Strabo, Mutianus and Pliny, and repeated in monkish legends, or portrayed in the maps of the middle ages, which agreed with the folk lore of the district. These tales explained that the canal dug by the ancient Israelite served to carry the surplus waters of the Nile into an extensive lake lying south of the Fayoum, and so large that it not only modified the climate, tempering the arid winds of the desert and converting them into the balmy airs which nourished the vines and the olives into a fullness and fragrance unknown in any part of the country, but also added to the food supply of the land such immense quantities of fish that the royal prerogative of the right of piscary at the great weir was valued at £250,000 annually. This lake was said to be 450 miles round, and to be navigated by a fleet of vessels, and the whole circumference was the scene of industry and prosperity.—*Engineering.*

Condensed Testimony.

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The author of "The Steel Square and Its Uses" speaks of the antiquity of that useful tool as follows:

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—The Westfield (Ind.) *News* prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L., N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.'" It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by J.G.Gillam.

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